The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

A Victory for Trumbull in the Republican Caucus.

Morton and Conkling Mad, with Conkling About to Bolt.

The Income Tax, Tobacco Tax and Amnesty Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The Republican Senators met in caucus to-day to again discuss, preliminary to action in the Senate on Monday, what course should be taken on the proposition submitted yesterday by Mr. Trumbull—instructing the new Committee on Investigation and Expenditures to inquire into all the expenditures of the service, to see what offices can be abolished, what salaries reduced, whether moneys have been paid out illegally, what legislation is needed to secure greater accountability in public offices, &c. As these were the very purposes for which the Illinois Senator had proposed to create a special committee,

THE ADMINISTRATION SENATORS WERE IN QUITE A QUANDARY

as to whether they could go to the country after voting these instructions down or virtually yield their victory of yesterday by accepting them. There was a most excited discussion in the caucus over the situation, during which it was generally admitted that Mr. Trumbull, after all the contest of the week, had succeed in placing them in a position from which they could not very well retract. Mr. Wilson took the ground that it would never do in

THE PRESENT TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE,

and in these days of constant defalcations, for the Senate to vote down any such inquiry. The people would not stand on the technical powers of a standing or a special committee, but would look to the purpose and course of an investigation. Mr. Conkling, in the line of his opposition, intimated that if the friends of the administration voted for these instructions to the new standing committee they virtually gone back to the terms of the resolution presented in the Senate on Monday last by Mr. Trumbull. Other Senators admitted that, with the slight exception of an inquiry into the civil service, this was true enough, but

THEY COULD NOT WELL AVOID IT.

So the result was, after a very inharmonious session of an hour and a half, that Mr. Trumbull carried his point, and his instructions were adopted. Messrs. Morton and Conkling were very much disaffected, the latter becoming quite violent in his language as he came from the caucus, and intimating that he did not intend to be bound by caucus decisions in future. The conservative or anti-Grant Republicans were greatly rejoiced at their victory, though not very well pleased over

THE NEW COMMITTEE

which was agreed on, and which is composed of Senators Buckingham, Howe, Pratt, Harlan, Stewart, Poole, and Bayard. The committee lacks the vigor of the old Retrenchment Committee. Mr. Schurz is studiously omitted.

INCOME TAX.

An effort has been made to have the Way and Means take some positive action on the repeal of the income tax so as not to have it collected even for the year 1871, but the chairman says that owing to the absence of two members nothing has been done. The committee, however, have two more than a quorum in daily attendance, and there seems to be no good reason for the delay. Although the tax expires on the 31st inst., the feeling is generally opposed to its collection for this year. Memorials from the Anti-Income Tax Association, formed last year, are daily coming to Congress.

TOBACCO TAX.

The question of a uniform tobacco tax of sixteen cents per pound was debated to-day by the Ways and Means Committee, and while the change seemed to be very generally favored, no positive decision was reached, and none is likely to be before the holiday recess.

AMNESTY.

There is some doubt as to whether an amnesty bill can be passed before Congress takes its recess, on Thursday next, though several Southern Republican members united with the Democratic vote will make an effort to inaugurate the New Year with a universal amnesty law.

CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The House to-day, after a brief debate, passed the bill for a new Government building for Chicago, precisely as sent last night, and appropriating four millions of dollars, except an amendment which was altered to requiring Illinois to cede jurisdiction over the land to be bought to the United States. Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Holman, of Indiana, sought to reduce the amount, but the rest of the Democratic side came up to the support of the bill, and it was passed by 142 to 39, without the yeas and nays. The remarks of Messrs. Dawes, Swann, Voorhees, Banks and Garfield were eloquent compliments to the vigor and enterprise of Chicago, and the sentiment that a Government building should be erected there to be worthy of Chicago, as well as the Government, was heartily indorsed. The bill will probably pass the Senate on Monday.

ST. LOUIS.

The Committee on Appropriations had up to-day Mr. Wells' bill for a new Government building at St. Louis, appropriating two and a quarter millions, and will probably report it on Monday.

[To the Associated Press.]

A PURELY RADICAL CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, continuing therein several hours upon Trumbull's resolution now pending in the Senate. The result was that they agreed to support it with an amendment omitting that part instructing the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are made as to provide for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. The resolution as thus amended instructs the committee to inquire into the expenditures of all branches of the service of the United States, and report any and what offices ought to be established, whether any or what salary or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public agents or officers in the care and disbursement of public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers, or agents, or other persons have been or are employed in the public service without authority of law, or unnecessarily; and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed.

The committee then agreed on the following named Senators to comprise the committee: Buckingham, Howe, Pratt, Harlan, Stewart, Pool and Salisbury. The last named is the only Democrat on the committee. The caucus carefully excluded from the committee those who had taken part in the debate on retrenchment, and hence Messrs. Trumbull and Schurz have no place on it.

NEW YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

The controller of the currency says he is satisfied that none of the National banks in New York were implicated or suspected of being implicated in any effort to produce any artificial stringency in the money market.

NOMINATION.

Commissioner Douglass has nominated to the President for appointment Jas. M. Ray, of Indiana, for third deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

Mr. J. H. Riley has been recognized by the President as Consul General for the Orange Free State of South Africa. This gentleman is well known as a Washington correspondent, and has but recently returned from the diamond fields of South Africa.

WILLIAMS CONGRATULATED.

This evening a large number of gentlemen from the Pacific coast, including members of Congress, called upon Mr. Williams, the recently appointed Attorney General, to tender their congratulations. Mr. Williams spoke as follows:

"I promise all whom it concerns that when I am placed at the head of the Department of Justice in this Government, so far as the jurisdiction of that department may go, its mandates will be dispensed without fear or favor, and with equal vigor and respect for all classes and conditions of men. I know not what may be in the clamor now made about official delinquencies in Federal offices, but so far as the exposure and prosecution of such delinquencies devolves upon the Department of Justice, no partisan considerations will have weight, and no pains will be spared to bring the guilty to speedy and condign punishment. I deeply regret that in some portions of the country a spirit of lawlessness seems to prevail. I will favor every consideration and kindness to induce obedience to the laws, but if no other means will answer, then I am for using the whole power of the country in the most vigorous and effective manner to crush out every conspiracy against the peace, security and safety of unoffending citizens. Governments were primarily established to protect the weak against the strong, and if this Government fails to perform its functions in that respect it has a poor claim upon the support and loyalty of its citizens. No one in the light of recent events in New York and elsewhere can take office now and escape the vigilant eye of the people, and nothing but active and upright devotion to duty will give general satisfaction. I shall struggle to meet the popular demand as well as to meet the expectations of my friends, with how much of success time and events will determine. I have the honor to be the first Cabinet officer taken from the Pacific coast. California, Nevada, Oregon and the territories of the West may now feel that they are recognized and represented in the councils of the government. I do not [illegible] confidence to party leaders because I have been elected [illegible] to the Republican party. I believe in its principles and politics. I have a profound conviction that its ascendancy for some time to come is necessary to the preservation of peace and enforcement [illegible] subordinate to my official obligations everything that I can consistently [illegible] earnestly do to secure its triumph at the next Presidential election."

INDIANA CLUB.

W. H. H. Terrill, third assistant postmaster general, was this evening elected president of the Indiana Club of this city.

MONEY FROM SETH JOHNSON.

The Treasury Department to-day received a check from a banking house in this city for between ten and eleven thousand dollars, that sum being the unexpended balance in their hands of money received from Seth Johnson, the Treasury defaulter, for speculation in bonds.

XLII Congress—2d Session.

HOUSE.........December 15

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Dawes donating cannon for a soldiers' monument in Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. Snapp offered a resolution for the abolition of printing and transporting public documents at the public expense. Referred.

Several private bills were passed.

Mr. Slocum presented a petition for a reduction of the duty on rice.

CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at private sale, or by condemnation, the remainder of the square of ground on which the postoffice building in Chicago recently stood not now owned by the Government. If the same cannot be procured at a reasonable price, then he is to purchase some other square not more than two squares distant from that locality, and proceed to have erected thereon a fire-proof building for the accommodation of the customhouse, sub-treasury, postoffice, United States courts, pension and internal revenue office. The bill appropriates $2,000,000, and provides that the total cost of the site and building shall not exceed four millions. He explained the features of the bill and advocated its prompt passage.

Mr. Randall moved to strike out that part of the bill limiting the selection of the site within two squares of the locality of the old postoffice. He thought such limitation would place the government in the power of real estate combinations.

Mr. Platt spoke against the amendment, and explained that even with the proposed limitation the Government would still have twenty-four squares to select from, so that there was nothing to be feared of any such a combination.

Mr. Holman moved to reduce the total cost to two millions.

Mr. Platt opposed that amendment and referred to the fact that the postoffice buildings in New York and Boston were to cost three millions each, and to accommodate only the postoffice and U. S. courts.

Mr. Randall advocated Mr. Holman's amendment, contending that two millions was a liberal allowance for the site and buildings. He thought the allusion to the New York and Boston custom-houses rather unfortunate, because by comparison and a profligate expenditure of public money and by the enlargement of the original plans, the buildings in New York are likely to cost ten millions instead of three.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, dissented entirely from the views of his colleague. He thought his constituents would rejoice in a liberal appropriation for Chicago; that the Government should put a building there, which would be a monument in all time to come of the fire which had devastated that city. The Government could guard against fraud in the expenditure of money there as it could anywhere else, except, perhaps, in New York, where Tammany leaders had so corrupted the whole atmosphere that honesty was almost impossible. He was willing to vote for four millions for Chicago, and only regretted that the amount had been reduced from five millions. The amendment had been recommended by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Randall reminded his colleagues that the question was not one of charity at all.

Mr. Kelley replied that he was not asking charity. He was only asking that the Government should deal with generous justice to the stricken people. There was no charity in the proposition.

Mr. Randall—That was the tone of the gentleman's argument.

Mr. Marshall said that, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, he had given his assent to the bill. He protested that neither Chicago nor Illinois asked any appropriation on account of charity to Chicago. The city, one of the finest on the continent, and the most rapidly growing on the face of the earth, had been desolated and laid in ashes. The Government had important interests in it. It had no custom-house there; no court-house; no postoffice; no public buildings. It was the duty of the Government to furnish proper accommodations for the transaction of its business.

Mr. Holman modified his amendment so as to make the total amount three millions.

Mr. Farnsworth opposed the amendment and advocated a larger appropriation. The proposed building was to accommodate the postoffice, custom-house, courts, sub-treasury and internal revenue business, whereas the New York building was only for a postoffice and the courts. The Government had a custom-house building in New York which had cost $1,200,000, and there had already been expended on the postoffice, which had not go beyond the first floor, nearly two millions. The building would probably in the end cost over five millions; whereas the building proposed to be erected in Chicago for all the Government offices was only to cost four millions. He did not stand here asking charity for Chicago. Chicago was still great in its desolation as it has been great in its life. It was arising from its ashes and would show that it would in a few years require a building of the extent proposed for the transaction of public business.

Mr. Dawes said he desired to disabuse the bill of any prejudice growing out of public buildings in New York. He believed that the bill should stands on its own merits. As to the New York Postoffice costing ten millions—

Mr. Randolph said he meant ten millions for both the New York, and Boston Postoffices.

Mr. Dawes regretted that the gentleman did not always say what he meant. If it were necessary to drag the Boston custom-house into the discussion, he was entirely willing. That custom-house had never been enlarged a hair's breadth, nor had a dollar been expended on it beyond the limitation put on it originally. The gentleman, in regard to corruption, had been led to a confusion in his mind and to mistake what he was talking about. It was the New York Court-house that he was talking about that had cost ten millions, and he regretted that the new role the gentleman (Mr. Randall) was attempting had led him into confusion.

Mr. Randall—The United States Courts are to be accommodated in the postoffice building.

Mr. Dawes—Do your own talking in your own time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Randall—I will correct the gentleman's statements, whenever I can, in or out of my time.

Mr. Dawes—The Boston court-house has no more to do with this subject than the New Orleans custom-house, which is a grand demonstration of zeal and economy, which the gentleman's political associates are accustomed to illustrate in their lives and votes. The cost of the New York postoffice was limited to $3,000,000, and the enlargement to which the gentleman refers is under-ground. When they come to lay the foundation it was found they had to sink it thirty feet before they could get a solid foundation, and Congress appropriated $800,000 more to finish up that underground work which gives one-third additional room. That is the enlargement. Three million eight hundred thousand dollars is the limitation of the cost. It would never exceed that unless those who now control the Treasury of the United States shall pass out of power, and that power shall pass into the hands of those who rather preach than practice.

Mr. Swann expressed his regret that an attempt had been made to make this a party question. He approached it without reference to party; he approached it for the purpose of doing justice to a stricken community which had been visited by a calamity unprecedented in the history of the country. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) had said this was a question of charity. He (Swann) did not approach it as a question of charity, but did approach it as a question of sympathy. His judgment was that every dollar of $4,000,000 would be required to erect a building adequate to the business necessities of Chicago, and such as would comport with the character and trade of that great city. He did not advocate any niggardly policy in reference to Chicago or any other city. He might justly complain for his own city (Baltimore), where not more than $800,000 had been expended for Government buildings. This appropriation would have the effect of stimulating and encouraging the people of Chicago in their efforts to rebuild their city. He asked whether any gentleman could divest himself of his natural sympathy in looking on the desolation wrought in Chicago. He hoped the members would divest themselves of all party feeling on this question and aid in bringing back that once great city to her ancient prosperity.

Mr. Randall complained that an attempt had been made to change the issue, which was simply one as to the amount to be expended. He had been taunted with a new-born zeal, but no later than yesterday there had been seen in the Senate an attempt to screen the Administration.

The Speaker called Mr. Randall to order, reminding him it was not in order to refer to what took place in the Senate.

Mr. Randall remarked that there was no disposition shown by the Republican party in the House to ferret out fraud and corruption in the Administration. Where, he asked, was there a man on the Republican side, who had the courage, the integrity or honesty of Charles O'Conor or Samuel J. Tilden, who had routed wrong-doers in the city of New York, even at the hazard of the defeat of their own party.

Mr. Holman was opposed to establishing the precedent of making so large an appropriation.

Strong arguments were made in support of the four million appropriation by Messrs. Voorhees, Banks, Garfield and Cox, Mr. Garfield saying that the position of Messrs. Randall and Holman reminded him of the statute passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts authorizing the establishment of a "Hie Way" twelve miles westward from the town of Salem, and closing with the sentence, "Which is probably as far in the west as a road will ever be needed."

The amendments were voted down and the bill passed as it came from the Committee on Appropriations.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, and passed two bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, making appropriations to pay the expenses to carry out the Treaty of Washington.

The House also passed a bill appropriating $6,000 to meet the deficiency caused by the defalcations of F. A. Macartney, late disbursing clerk of the Post-office Department.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

FOREIGN.

A London Scheme Against the Erie Railway Management—Death of Lady Burgoyne—Thiers Favors a Removal of the Government to Paris, Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SCHEME AGAINST ERIE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A new combination is organizing here to rescue the Erie railway from its present direction. It is proposed to inaugurate energetic measures immediately.

DEATH OF LADY BURGOYNE.

Lady Charlotte Burgoyne, wife of Field Marshal Burgoyne, died last night.

NEW YORK CORRUPTION.

The British press comment with severity on the reported attempts to bribe juries in New York.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from London, yesterday, says that all the arbitrators appointed under the Treaty of Washington to attend the Geneva conference were to meet at Geneva on Friday and organize. The case, as made up by the United States on one side and by Great Britain on the other, will be delivered to each of the arbitrators to-morrow or Saturday.

FRANCE.

THIERS FAVORS A RETURN TO PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Committee of the Assembly, charged with the consideration of measures looking to a transfer of the seat of government from Versailles, held a session to-day and were addressed at length by President Thiers in favor of a return to Paris.

THE HAGUE.

TREATY ADOPTED.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 15.—The second chamber of the States-General have adopted the treaty recently negotiated with Great Britian for the transfer of Sumatra to the latter power.

THE DOMINION.

ALEXIS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—The Mayor breakfasted with the Grand Duke this morning. At breakfast the Grand Duke expressed great sympathy for the Prince of Wales, and trusted the favorable accounts now being received would be confirmed. This afternoon the Duke drives out to Lachine. No ceremony is observed in any of his proceedings.

ONTAIRO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, ONT., Dec. 15.—In the House this afternoon Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer of Ontario, stated that events of the past week showed that the House was not satisfied with the present ministry, and in compliance with constitutional practice he had resigned his seat. In this conclusion he was bound to add that the premier did not agree.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¼ and for account 92¼. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 92¾; old 1865s 93¼; 1867s 93¾, ex-interest; 10-40s 91¾. Petroleum, refined 15@15½d.

PARIS, Dec. 15—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 333,000 francs. Bourse, rentes 57 francs and 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—P. M.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling uplands 10d; middling Orleans 10¼@10½d; sales to-day of 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. The advices from Manchester are less favorable and causes a dullness. Sales for the week 132,000 bales; exports 19,000 bales; speculation 23,000 bales; stock 458,000 bales; American 69,000 bales; receipts for the week 125,000 bales; American 62,000 bales; actual export 15,000 bales; stock afloat 400,000 bales; American afloat 174,000 bales. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 35,000 quarters, of which 25,000 quarters are American. Wheat, red winter 11s 6d. Flour 25@28s. Mess pork 53s. Lard 43s 3d. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib middles 37s 6d. Tallow 46s 6d.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Improvement So Decided that the Queen Returns to Windsor—Yesterday's Bulletins.

FIRST BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The following bulletins were issued this morning:

SANDRINGHAM, 8 A. M.—The Prince has had a quiet night. There are symptoms of debility, but his condition may be considered more favorable.

SECOND BULLETIN.

NOON.—The Prince continues in a tranquil state, and slowly but steadily improves.

SUMMONS COUNTERMANDED.

LONDON, 3 P. M.—The danger in the case of the Prince is so far lessened, that a message has been telegraphed to Princess Victoria, at Berlin, countermanding the summons sent her to come to Sandringham.

PRAYERS REFUSED.

Quite a sensation has been produced by the refusal of certain extreme Ritualists to say prayers for the Prince's recovery in the absence of orders from their bishop.

THIRD BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 6 P. M.—The latest news from Sandringham, 4:30 P. M., says the Prince has been tranquil all afternoon. The course of the fever continues favorable. The Queen will return to Windsor to-morrow.

This bulletin was received with great cheering wherever posted up. A feeling of profound relief prevails in all quarters.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1:20 A. M.—An official report from Sandringham at one o'clock says the Prince of Wales had some quiet sleep to-night.

A Negro Murderer Convicted—Organization of a National Chess Association.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 15.—In the case of William Jones, negro, tried for killing John Smith, on November 5th, the jury, after twenty-nine hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Last evening a national association was formed to promote the chess interests throughout the country. P. Ware, of Boston, was elected president; John G. White, of Cleveland, secretary, and J. S. Turner, of New York, treasurer. An executive committee and a number of vice presidents were also chosen. The association will be known as the American Chess Association. A constitution was adopted which provides that a playing and problem tournament will be held each year, at such time and place as the executive committee may select.

News from Utah—Mining Suit—Utah as a State—Brigham's Whereabouts.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 15.—In the suit of Eureka county vs. the May Henrietta, the jury stood eleven for plaintiff instead of defendants, as reported yesterday. The absorbing subject of interest and discussion is the admission of Utah as a State.

Encouraging reports are received from the principal mining districts. Despite the severity of the winter, work is continued successfully, and an immense quantity of ore has been taken out.

Brigham Young is reported to-day at St. George.

Field Preparing to Construct a New Cable—A Drifting Corpse.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—A bill was introduced in the California Legislature and referred, giving Cyrus W. Field and associates the right to construct lines and land cables for an inter-oceanic telegraph to China and Japan direct or via the Hawaiian Islands.

The body of a drowned man, with a life-preserver on, marked "Corsica, Thomastown," drifted ashore at Balinas bay. The bark Corsica sailed for New Castle, Australia, November 29th. A disaster to her is feared.

Trains Again Delayed by Snow on the Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 15.—More difficulties from snow are reported along the line of the Union Pacific. The trains going west, due at Ogden yesterday afternoon, arrived there this evening; the train due there this evening is reported at Rawlins station. Trouble from drifting snow is also reported this evening on the summit, between Cheyenne and Laramie.

Three Armed Cowards Attack One Man, and are Worsted in the Fight.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15.—At Cookeville, Putnam county, Tenn., last Saturday, J. W. Crutcher, Taylor McKinney and H. H. Dillard, all armed, attacked Charles Burton, who defended himself, shooting and wounding Crutcher mortally, and McKinney slightly. Burton was also wounded slightly. Whisky and scandal caused the difficulty.

Furniture Factory Burned.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15.—The furniture manufactory of J. N. Woodwell & Son was partially burned this morning. Loss on machinery and stock, $3,000. No insurance. Loss on building, $1,000. Insured.

Heavy Fire in Paterson, N. J.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A fire on Ellison street, Paterson, N. J., last night destroyed the Reform church, Buckley's stationery store, Paget's jewelry store, Heddon's shoe store, and four dwelling houses. Loss over $100,000.

TELEGRAMS.

Chicago is preparing to receive the Grand Duke.

Pacific-railroad trains are again impeded by snow-drifts.

Small-pox has broken out in the orphan asylums of Brooklyn.

The steamship Australia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

Wheeler's Opera-house in Toledo, O., was opened to the public last night.

Philip Weinbiddle, one of Pittsburgh's oldest inhabitants, died Friday night.

MRS. WHARTON.

The Financial Transactions Between Mrs. Wharton and Gen. Ketchum—Mrs. W.'s Projected Trip to Europe—A Complete Report.

Voluminous Evidence of Chas. Ketchum.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—In the Wharton case to-day Judge Williams ruled out the question propounded to Van Ness as to how he came to be at Mrs. Wharton's house on a certain day, if well or sick, his symptoms, &c.

Charles Ketchum was sworn. He is a son of the late Gen. Ketchum; has known the prisoner for twenty years; remember the day when his father left Washington for Baltimore, June 24th. His health then was perfectly good, as far as he can judge. He had a slight sore throat in April. Witness next saw his father on Friday, 30th of June, when he was dead; saw Mrs. Wharton at Mrs. Chubbs' house, in Washington, on the 3d day of July; knew she was coming to Washington. When he met her with his brother she commenced to sympathize with them, saying she also had lost a good friend. Her eyes were filled with tears. She regretted to have to talk on business matters so soon after his father's death, but necessity compelled her to do so. She then said she had called to see about $4,000 in bonds she had given my father; that she was going to leave Baltimore on Friday or Saturday, and, desiring a letter of credit, she wished to secure the bonds. Said she was going to Europe, and would leave New York on the following Wednesday. Witness asked at what time she had given those bonds to his father, and she replied, about eighteen months ago; that she had given him four bonds, each for one thousand dollars; they were five-twenty bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, and to be sold by him and converted into ten-forty five per cent. coupon bonds. Witness asked if his father had given any receipt for the bonds, and she answered no; asked if there were any witnesses to the transaction, and she said no. Witness said he could do nothing, as no administrator had been appointed and would not be until Saturday next, and neither himself nor his brother could touch a cent before that time. She replied that she would not do that; she would leave Baltimore Saturday and must have money to obtain her letter of credit before she left. Witness told her if she would accompany him to General Brice's office probably he could suggest some way by which the money could be raised, and she consented. Witness then asked if she would be offended if he talked business to her. She replied that she would not. He then said his father's books showed that she was in debt to him $2,600. She replied that she had paid that debt in two installments; that on July 18th, 1870, she paid $1,300 and $40 interest, and on January 17th, 1871, she paid the balance, $1,300, and $35 interest for six months. She said my father had noted these payments on the back of the note; that he had entered $150 as the amount due for interest at the last payment, when she said, "General, that is not right; it should be $65, the interest on $1,300 for six months. You have calculated on $3,000." He acknowledged the mistake and erased out $150 and put down $65. He then handed her the note saying, "Ellen, now that this transaction is ended between us, you had better destroy the note as it may give you some trouble." She destroyed the note in his presence. Witness asked if there were any witnesses to the transaction, and she answered no; asked if she had any receipt for the payments of the interest or principal. She answered that she had not. They then went to Gen. Brice's office, where he requested Mrs. Wharton to make known to him the object of her visit, when she said she had called to secure or obtain the payment of $4,000 in bonds. Gen. Brice is witness' uncle. Witness then detailed the statement made by Mrs. Wharton to Gen. Brice, in regard to the bonds, which was the same as that made to himself. Gen. Brice was astonished at her demand, and told her that his father's books and papers showed that she was in his debt to the amount of $2,600, and there was no evidence that Gen. Ketchum was in her debt $4,000. Gen. Brice then asked when she had given the bonds to Gen. Ketchum. She said about eighteen months ago. Gen. Brice asked what kind of bonds they were. She replied four $1,000 5-20 bonds, to be converted into 10-40s for safe keeping. Gen. Brice then asked about the $2,600, when she made the same statement in regard to having paid it as she made to witness. This statement was repeated in full as to the payment and advice of Gen. Ketchum to destroy the note, and its destruction. Gen. Brice asked in what manner she had paid this money. She replied, in greenbacks. Gen. Brice asked if she was not afraid to have so large a sum of money about her. She said no; asked if she had any receipt or any witness to the transaction. She answered no; asked if Mrs. Chubb did not know something about it; she replied that no one knew anything about it; the General then told her there was no possible means of getting the bonds at that time. The estate of Gen. Ketchum was in court, and that if her trip to Europe depended on getting the bonds she had better give up all hopes of going. She received this announcement with no apparent concern or emotion, and got up to leave, saying she was sorry she hadn't time to call on Mrs. Brice, but thought it was best she should not, as her presence might awaken fresh grief. Mrs. Brice is a sister of Gen. Ketchum. She sent her love to Mrs. Brice, and left. Witness went with her to the sidewalk and told her he would be over in Baltimore next day for his father's effects. They then separated. In reply to a question from the court, witness answered that Mrs. Wharton stated that she had made a payment to his father at Mrs. Chubb's house. The next day, July 4, witness went to Baltimore and saw Mrs. Wharton at her house. He then showed a small pocket diary that belonged to his father, and asked her to examine it for herself. She declined to take the diary, saying she could not see to read. It was about one o'clock in the day and bright, as far as he remembered. Witness asked if she had her glasses with her. She answered that it would make no difference if she had; she would be unable to read it. Witness then commenced and read the contents of each page of the diary to her, beginning in the fly-leaf. She was at his right hand, close enough to hear all he read. Among the entries in the diary read by witness were "three credit payments of interest on E. E. W.'s note, each $150, dated January 17th, 1870, July 17th, 1870, and January 25th, 1870." While reading the entries Mrs. Wharton interrupted him several times and spoke of the $4,000 in bonds. Witness said if she would wait until he got through he would talk about the bonds. When he read the entry of the payment of interest on January 25th, 1871, Mrs. Wharton said that was not correct; it should be $65 interest instead of $150, and it was paid on the 17th of January and not on the 25th. He asked if the payment was made by check. She answered no. He asked if the payments of the principal had been made by check or draft. She said no; it was paid with money she had in the house, which she received from rents. He asked if she could give him from her books the dates on which she had made the payments. She replied she kept no books; did so at one time, but they were too much trouble. Witness then asked her to make out a memorandum of the dates on which the payments made, which she agreed to do and forward to him next day. Witness also requested the memorandum should contain the date when the bonds were delivered to his father. She said she would not like to be compelled to swear to the exact dates, as she kept no books. Witness told her he would take Gen. Eaton with him to the safe of the Deposit Company in Washington and see if there was any indication that they belonged to her. She consented, but does not remember in what words. She also stated she could not understand why my father claimed that she was in his debt, as she had paid him in January, or why he said he was coming to Baltimore to have a settlement before she left for Europe, unless he had reference to a conversation she had with him. She then told me that father had informed her that he had been looking at a house somewhat above his figures, and that if he made up his mind to buy it he would have to ask her to return the compliment of a loan to her and he would give her a mortgage on the house. She told my father she did not know if she could spare the money, but if she could possibly let him have any of the $4,000 she would do so, and that, as he had accepted her note, she would certainly accept his without taking a mortgage. She also said she was sorry to be compelled to say so, but she had noticed that my father's mind was blurred at times; that in one or two recent conversations with her she had noticed he had lost the thread of conversation. Witness replied that he had not observed it himself or heard any one else mention it; do not remember her reply. He stated to Mrs. Wharton that on Friday, 23d of June, the day previous to his father's leaving for Baltimore, while at Mrs. Chubbs' house, he had asked his father if Mrs. Wharton had paid the money due him, when his father answered she had not; that when Mrs. Wharton was in Washington on the Tuesday previous she told him she had some misunderstanding with her banker and could not pay him then, and she had asked Mrs. Chubb, himself and witness to spend Saturday with her in Baltimore and promised to pay him on that day. His father said he had no objections to her keeping the money as long as she remained in the country as she paid good interest; he knew she was in delicate health, and he might never see him again, and he might need the money to help pay for his house. Witness asked Mrs. Wharton how she had received interest on the bonds, and she replied: "In gold, greenbacks and coupons," at different times, which my father paid her. Witness went with General Eaton to examine the bonds. They found no indications that any of the bonds belonged to Mrs. Wharton. He had promised to let her know the result of the examination by General Eaton by letter, and did so. They also looked among the papers for some evidence of payments made by Mrs. Wharton, but none was found. Witness said that his father bought a house in Washington, on June 12th, for $11,100, for which he paid the full amount on June 24th. He had a receipt for the payment in the fall.

[A cancelled check for the amount was shown, but objected to by the defense.]

Witness continued—On the occasion of his going to Baltimore for his father's effects, Mrs. Wharton took him to the room where his father died, and showed him a valise, umbrella and hat. She then went down stairs, and [illegible] Mrs. Wharton's presence, taking out the clothes and searching the pockets to see if he could find her note. He found nothing. The vest was in the valise. His father was fifty-eight years old. He never used drugs or laudanum.

The prosecution now offered in evidence books kept by Gen. Ketchum to show the indebtedness of Mrs. Wharton to him.

The counsel for defense objected, and Mr. Steele suggested that the jury be allowed to retire before argument on the question of admitting the books commenced. This was assented to by the counsel for the prosecution, and the jury retired.

Mr. Haynes then commenced the argument, citing authorities on which the objection was based, at the conclusion of which the court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Garvey Sends a Message by his Wife—The Internationals—Death of a Californian—Serious Railroad Accident—The Gamblers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A meeting of doctors was held yesterday to take steps to secure legislative enactments against quackery and abortion.

PRISON REFORM.

The grand jury visited Essex Market prison and found some of the apartments of the prison unfit for occupancy. Necessary reform measures were suggested.

GARVEY.

The Sun says it has information that Mrs. Garvey, wife of plasterer Garvey, arrived in the city yesterday from Switzerland. She is instructed by her husband to say that, on condition of his not being prosecuted, he will disclose all he knows concerning the ring frauds. She intimates that her husband's revelations will implicate Mayor Hall, Sweeny and Henry Smith. Her proposition has not been replied to by Charles O'Conor.

PRINTING OFFICE SEIZED.

A deputy sheriff yesterday seized the New York Printing Company's establishment, and New York Manufacturing Stationers' office, both creatures of the ring, to satisfy the company's protested notes for one hundred thousand dollars, in the Ocean Bank.

STREET PROCESSIONS.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, wherein the order prohibiting the Internationals' procession was rescinded, Judge Bosworth, in a speech, said the action of the police was legal, but as the community had taken an opposite view, the order ought to be rescinded. Mayor Hall offered the draft of a proposed bill regulating processions.

SLY DIAMOND THIEVES.

Thieves stole five thousand dollars' worth of diamonds from the residence of A. Gutierrez yesterday while the family were at supper.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

At a meeting of the Internationalists last evening an address was adopted declaring that the cause of the working classes who have always fought for the liberties of the down-trodden is the cause of Internationalists. Resolutions were offered declaring sympathy with the Cubans and denouncing the administration for its attitude on the Cuban question.

A RUMOR.

It is again asserted that Thomas E. Stewart, ex-Republican member of Congress, will take the place of Tweed as commissioner of public works.

THOSE EXCITED FEMALES.

At a meeting of the Central Woman's Suffrage Organization last evening, addresses were made in favor of female suffrage by Julia Ward Howe, Doctress Lozier, Miss Blake, and others.

AMERICUS CLUB-HOUSE.

The Americus Club-house at Greenwich has been released by the sheriff, several members having given security for the seventy-five hundred dollars due on account of building contracts.

FRAUDS.

Investigations show that Wm. E. Howard & Co. and M. W. Miller, who have been sending circulars throughout the country representing themselves as a commission and banking house, are swindlers.

DIED.

Mr. Waldron, a wealthy Californian, who attempted suicide ten days since, died in the hospital this morning.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred this morning on the Boonton branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. The Oswego express train, which left Hoboken at 8:15 this forenoon, when between Passaic and West Paterson, ran into a coal train, smashing both engines and breaking several cars. It was first reported that four passengers, two firemen and a brakeman were killed. A large number were wounded, but it proves that only one was killed, Jackson Andrews, a fireman on the coal train. Engineer Budick, of the passenger train, was seriously injured, and two or three others slightly wounded.

ANOTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

It is stated by persons intimate with the family that the alleged return of Mrs. A. J. Garvey is a canard. Her brother states that if his bail is reduced to $100,000, Garvey will surrender himself in thirty-six hours. He is not in Europe, but in Canada, and his wife is with him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that bank examiner Callender has resigned.

Eight children were taken from the orphan asylum in Brooklyn to-day to the small-pox hospital.

Chas. O'Conor declines verifying or denying the statement that Garvey volunteers to turn State's evidence against the ring. There is considerable excitement in the ring circles on this subject.

It is rumored that the grand jury will bring in indictments against several city officials.

A statement of the condition of the Union Square Bank shows its liabilities $588,085 and assets $527,911.

NEW YORK'S GAMBLERS.

The Tribune to-morrow will contain an article in favor of breaking up the two hundred gambling houses of New York, and driving from the city 2,500 professional gamblers, ropers and thieves connected therewith. A list of 950 of these is given, all of which are said to be known to the police, who are urged to break up the disgraceful business and drive its conductors from the city.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—P. M.

The Gold market has been dull and weak; opening at 109⅛@109¼ and closing at 109⅛@109¼. Loans were made mostly at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. gold for carrying. One small lot was loaned at 1-32 ₱ cent. for carrying.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were about $61,000,000.

The Government bond market was dull but strong. The new 5 ₱ cent's have advanced to par in gold in London.

The Stock market was strong and active up to 3 P. M., when the stringency in money caused a decline of about ½ ₱ cent. Lake Shore was the feature of the market, but closed heavy with considerable pressure to sell.

The Money market was very stringent, and as high as ¼ ₱ cent. has been paid for use until to-morrow.

Southern State securities on the last cal were dull, with a decline in new South Carolinas.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	117¼
Coupons of 1862	110
Coupons of 1864	110¼
Coupons of 1865	111½
Coupons of 1865, new	113¼
Coupons of 1867	115¼
Coupons of 1868	115¼
Ten-forties	109
Currency 6's	113½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	98	Old Virginia	61
Old Tennessee	66	Old N. Carolina	34
New Tennessee	64½	New N. Carolina	12
New Virginia	67		

STOCKS.

Canton	69	Rock Island	108¼
Western U. Tel'gh.	67½	New Jersey Cent'l	111¼
Quicksilver	24	St. Paul	51½
Adams Express	89	Do. preferred	76¼
Wells & Fargo	57¾	Tol. & Wabash	63¼
American Express	58	Do. preferred	84
U. S. Express	60¼	Ft. Wayne	96½
Pacific Mail	49¾	Terre Haute	16
N. Y. Central, con.	92¾	Do. preferred	49
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	88½	Chicago & Alton	116
Erie	31¼	Do. preferred	120
Erie preferred	64	Ohio & Mississippi	41½
Harlem	120½	C. C. & C.	86
Do. preferred	128	Burlington	126
Reading	114½	Lake Shore	89¼
Michigan Central	118	C. C. & Ind. C.	18½
Pittsburgh	125½	Ill. Cent.	133
Northwestern	61	Union Pacific	26¼
Do. preferred, ex-dividend	86½	Cent'l Pac. bonds	102½
		Union Pac. bonds	90

OHIO.

McGehan's Trial—A Complaint—Cincinnati Groping in Darkness—A Murderer Tried and Convicted in Three Hours.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—The liquor establishment of S. W. Walton & Co., recently seized by government officials, was released to-day after an investigation by Collector Pullan, it appearing that there had been no violation of the revenue laws.

M'GEHAN'S TRIAL.

A jury in Tom McGehan's case at Dayton, O., has been obtained after several days' effort.

A COMPLAINT.

Some of the iron merchants are complaining that of late it has been difficult to get shipments over the Marietta and Cincinnati road from furnaces on that line. The matter was brought before the Board of Trade to-day, and a committee appointed to investigate.

FOG AND SMOKE

were so dense in the city this forenoon that it was like twilight. Up to noon gas was burning in nearly all the business houses, and on 'Change lights were not extinguished till half-past twelve. Outside the city it was one of the brightest mornings of the winter.

CONVICTED IN THREE HOURS.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 15.—John Cooper, colored, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Jas. H. Swing, also colored, about a month ago. No testimony was taken for the defense, except Cooper's, who confessed his guilt and made excuses for the act. The whole trial only occupied three hours.

A Murderer's Sentence Commuted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Fred. Gilmer, a negro murderer, yesterday had his sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life by the Governor of North Carolina.

LAWYERS' CONVENTION

The Legal Wisdom of the State Assembled in the Circuit Court-room.

A Full List of the Delegates Present, and Reports of the Speeches.

Hon. R. K. Williams Chosen Permanent Chairman.

PREPARATORY WORK.

The convention was called to order by Hon. Isaac Caldwell, of Louisville, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Many able and earnest lawyers in bar meetings on the circuits, and in the counties of Kentucky, have declared their purpose to hold a convention in this city on this day, and expressed a wish that their brothers of Louisville should provide a place of meeting. The bench and bar of this city, in public meeting resolved to welcome you—to meet you in convention—and appointed a committee to arrange for your reception. The committee deemed it appropriate that one of the halls of this temple, dedicated to the dispensation of justice, should be the place of your deliberations. Our courts have all adjourned in honor of your coming, and in order that both judges and lawyers may have the opportunity of meeting you and of taking part in your proceedings.

The Committee of Arrangements have assigned to me the agreeable duty of calling the convention to order, and of extending to the delegates the first words of welcome. On behalf of the bench and bar of Louisville, I now offer you a most cordial welcome. We welcome you with brothers' hands and with brothers' hearts and propose, when the stern duties of council and of debate have been concluded, to attest our welcome in the hospitalities of the festive board. I now move you that the convention proceed to preliminary organization by calling Hon. George W. Williams, of Owensboro, to preside as temporary chairman.

Upon the motion being put, Judge Williams was unanimously elected temporary chairman. Upon taking his seat he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR AND OF THE CONVENTION—I tender you my most hearty thanks and profound thanks for the distinguished honor which you have bestowed upon me, in calling me to the temporary chairmanship of this meeting, and on behalf of the delegates, I thank the distinguished gentleman who has tendered us the hospitalities of the city of Louisville, for that hospitality which has always distinguished the city of Louisville and the bar of Louisville. I also tender you the thanks of the convention for the happy and felicitous manner in which he has extended to us that hospitality. I propose, in assuming the temporary chairmanship of this meeting, to say something in regard to the objects which have called us together. It is manifest to the bar of the State of Kentucky that the method by which our laws are administered are defective, as all human efforts must necessarily be, and the object, as I have understood, of this convention, is to draw together the legal minds of the State of Kentucky, and endeavor to adopt such measures, and make such suggestions to the Legislature now in session as may contribute to a just and wholesome administration of justice. I trust, however, that, although we may be members of a particular profession, we shall be essentially catholic in all the measures which we may adopt in this convention; that there shall be none of that narrow lawyership which seeks to promote the interests of any particular class or profession of men, but we should look to the establishment of a policy which should aid in the administration of justice throughout the State of Kentucky. I am not prepared with the resolutions which originally called this meeting. Having said this much, I will assume the temporary chairmanship of the meeting.

Moved that the clerks of the several courts in the city of Louisville be appointed the temporary secretaries of this convention. Carried.

The following resolutions were offered by Judge Cofer, of Hardin:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman, to be styled the committee on credentials, to ascertain and report a correct list of delegates to this convention by counties and judicial districts.

Resolved, That a committee on permanent organization be appointed, to consist of one from each judicial district represented in the convention, to be named and announced by the delegates from the several districts, whose duty it shall be to report the names of officers for permanent organization.

Resolved, That a committee on rules and standing committees be selected in the same way, to report by what rules the deliberative proceedings of the convention shall be governed, and what standing committees are necessary to the proper consideration and dispatch of the business of the convention.

Upon motion, the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Cofer moved that the secretary proceed to call the names of the committees, and that gentlemen present answer when their respective counties are called.

Mr. Denbitz moved, as an amendment, that the judicial districts be called.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Pope thought it was impracticable to carry out the motion for the call of districts, and moved that a committee of ten be appointed to report the names of delegates.

The chairman stated that unless the motion for a call of the districts be reconsidered the secretary would proceed to the call.

Mr. Hallam, of Newport, moved that the order for a call of the districts be reconsidered.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The chairman stated that the resolution already adopted provided for the appointment of a committee on credentials, and named the following as the committee: M. H. Cofer, Isaac Caldwell, R. K. Williams, J. R. Hallam, and Judge Eaves.

Mr. Denbitz moved to dispense with the committee on permanent organization, and that the temporary chairman be continued as permanent chairman of the convention.

The motion was not agreed to.

The chairman appointed the following committee on permanent organization:

Judge Bullock, of Louisville; Judge Brown, of Hancock; Myers, of Covington; Bullock, of Columbus, and Murray, of Hardin.

The chairman appointed the following committee on rules:

Hon. Proctor Knott, John H. McHenry, Jr., J. W. Thomas, Judge Hynes and Hon. W. Conklin.

Mr. Chenoweth, of Mercer, moved that a committee on business be appointed by the chairman.

The motion was declared out of order.

The following resolutions were offered by Hon. C. G. Wintersmith, of Hardin:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to inquire whether the Court of Appeals is so overburdened by its docket that full investigation of all the cases by all the judges is impracticable, and whether the evil can be remedied by intermediate appellate courts, held by judges selected for that purpose, or by holding courts by the judges of the circuit courts for revision, or by what other means the objects may be attained.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire whether the equity practice can be improved, and if so, in what manner.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire what reform ought to be made in the law of evidence, and competency of witnesses.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the propriety of requiring that the judges of the courts shall be primarily the judges of the law and facts of ordinary action, allowing juries only when demanded by one or the other of the parties.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the expediency of a more just cheap and speedy settlement of the estates of deceased persons, and if so, they will suggest the mode.

The Chair decided that the resolutions were out of order, and they were withdrawn for the present by the mover.

Some discussion ensued as to the best manner of organizing the convention, but nothing was done further than contemplated by the resolution already adopted.

Judge Bullock, from the committee on permanent organization reported the following list of officers, who were unanimously elected:

President, Hon. Rufus K. Williams, of Graves county.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Ignatius A. Spaulding, of Union county; Hon. M. H. Cofer, of Hardin county; Hon. M. M. Benton, of Kenton county; Hon. G. W. Dunlap, of Garrard county.

For Secretaries—W. P. Baker, of Hancock; John S. Cain, Charles M. Thruston, Thomas W. Thompson.

Judge Bullock was, upon motion, appointed a committee of one to escort Judge Williams to the chair.

Judge Williams, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF JUDGE WILLIAMS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—This is an auspicious convention, for the advancement of the science of the law in Kentucky, it may be hoped. I have been in various conventions, but can say with candor I have never seen a convention where there was apparently more good material. I know of no body of men in the State or in the nation who have the good of the people more at heart, or who are more devoted to the defense of, or are more ready to sustain the great principles of liberty and of individual rights. If there is one class of men more distinguished than any other in these respects, it is the lawyers. [Applause.]

There is perhaps to some extent a prejudice prevailing that the lawyer is a mere advocate opening his mouth—cultivates his intellect and studies for the sole purpose of earning money at the sacrifice of justice. From my experience of thirty years in the profession I denounce that imputation as false and unjust.

I never have seen a convention in all my life over which I would preside with more pride, and I therefore feel profoundly grateful to you for this honor. Although being unskilled in parliamentary law, having never been a member of any legislative or deliberative body, I feel the more grateful for the honor conferred upon me by the convention. I know you will, in your deliberations as has always been characteristic of the profession, observe the rules of decorum, and that you will hasten the business for which you are assembled and that you will make such suggestions as will enable the Legislature to adopt a system of laws that will be adequate to the circumstances and condition of the Commonwealth, and meet the wants of the age. This honor has been conferred upon me without suspicion on my part, and I have not come prepared to make you a set speech. I know there are gentlemen here who will be able to make valuable suggestions. I know that more intelligence will characterize this assembly than almost any other body of men that could have been assembled in the State. I see here "go ahead" men—men who are distinguished in the profession; and I know their experience and knowledge of the science of the law will enable them to make suggestions and recommend actions which, if adopted, will meet the wants and necessities of the State. Gentlemen, I thank you. [Applause.]

HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, from the Committee on Rules, reported as follows:

The Committee on Rules would respectfully recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the Senate of Kentucky touching the duties of the Speaker, decorum and order, and the dignity and privilege of questions, in so far as the same are applicable, are hereby adopted for the rules for the government of the proceedings of this convention.

Upon motion the report was accepted and adopted.

It was moved that the Committee on Rules be discharged, and upon this motion considerable discussion ensued as to whether the committee had fulfilled its duty. The committee was finally discharged.

The following resolution was offered by Marshall Buford, of Lexington:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Judicial District, to be suggested by such districts, to report to the convention all orders of business to be adopted by it, and to report what standing committees should be appointed.

Mr. Buford said he thought that the convention hardly knew what it was called together to do. He thought that a committee of sixteen could map out a plan of operation which this convention could not do in days. He thought that by the appointment of this committee, and the referring of all resolutions to them, the convention would save a great deal of time and trouble.

Judge Williams, of Owensboro, offered the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Buford:

Resolved, That a committee of nine, to be called the Committee on the Court of Appeals, be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to consider and report on all subjects submitted to the convention which relate to the administration of appellate jurisdiction in Kentucky.

Resolved, That a like committee be appointed by the President to be called the Committee on Circuit Courts whose duty it shall be to consider and report on all subjects relating to the practice in Circuit Courts and courts of Common Pleas, which may be submitted to the convention.

Resolved, That a like committee, to be called the Committee on Evidence, be appointed whose duty it shall be to report on all subjects relating to the laws of evidence and the change of the same which may be submitted to the convention.

Resolved, That a like committee, to be called the Committee on the Revision of the Statutes, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to consider and report on all subjects relating to the proposed revision of the statutes of Kentucky which may be submitted to the convention.

Moved that the convention adjourn until 4 o'clock. Lost.

The previous question was ordered on the resolutions.

Upon the question being put the substitute was adopted.

The Committee on Credentials reported the list of delegates as follows, through their chairman, Hon. W. H. Cofer:

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

McCracken county—Q. Q. Quigley, R. B. Wilcox, Henry Burnett, Hon. Thos. E. Moss.
Graves county—Hon. R. K. Williams.
Ballard county—Hon. Thos. H. Corbett.
Hickman county—Col. E. Bullock, Thomas G. Poore, Esq.
Fulton county—Henry A. Tyler.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Caldwell county—C. Tacitus Allen.
Logan county—No report.
Trigg county—No report.
Christian county—John Phelps, W. L. Gairh.
Hopkins county—No report.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Livingston county—No report.
Crittenden county—No report.
Union county—Hon. C. A. Spaulding.
Webster county—No report.
Henderson county—Hon. Chas. Evans, Hon. James F. Clay.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Warren county—Hon. Thomas H. Hines, John E. Halsell, Wm. S. Dulaney.
Logan county—S. A. Frazer, J. H. Bowden, W. F. Bowden, Col. R. S. Bevier.
Todd county—H. Setree.
Muhlenburg county—Hon. S. P. Love, M. D. Hay, J. C. Thompson, Hon. Jas. Ricketts, Hon. S. L. Smith, W. H. Yost, Jr., S. A. Morten, J. W. Church, M. J. Harris, S. R. McCann.
Butler county—No report.
Edmondson county—No report.
Simpson county—No report.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Daviess county—J. T. Moore, James Meir, Hon. Geo. W. Williams, Col. John H. McHenry, W. A. Stuart, J. A. Munday, W. R. McFarland, E. H. Murray, Alexander Craycroft.
Meade county—Judge W. Alexander, A. T. Rankin, Wm. Lewis, H. T. Kendall, Wm. Dillo, Isaac Bolin.
Hardin county—Judge W. H. Cofer, C. Wintersmith, Wm. Wilson, A. M. Brown, R. D. Murray, W. H. Marriott, Jas. Montgomery, R. W. Leach, Jas. McMurtry, R. Winterow, [illegible] Turner Wilson, H. G. V. Wintersmith, Hon. W. D. Vertrees, A. B. Montgomery, Stephen Elliott, J. W. Stone, Samuel Haycraft.
Grayson county—T. E. Ward and Hon W. S. Konklin.
Ohio county—S. E. Hill, W. F. Gregory, A. S. Martin.
Hancock county—R. G. Bush, John Strivell, E. E. Brown.
Allen county—Hon. John T. Gatewood,
Monroe county—No report.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Cumberland county—No report.
Green county—Hon. W. H. Cheif.
Metcalf county—No report.
Adair county—Herabel C. Baker, Hon. S. S. Alexander.
Clinton county—No report.
Hart county—A. Monroe Adair, J. T. Brown.
Barren county—Hon. V. H. Jones, C. H. Wood, Wm. Dickinson, W. G. Goesser.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Marion county—Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Sam'l Cleaver, Jas. W. Hopper.
Washington county—Col. W. H. Hays, James S. Pay.
Mercer county—Hon. J. Q. Chenoweth.
Nelson county—J. W. Thomas.
Anderson county—No report.
Taylor county—H. H. Montague.
Larue county—No report.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Boyle county—Hon. M. J. Durham, Ch. H. Bod's, Jos. M. McFarren, Thos. F. Barbee, Feilx G. Fox.
Garrard county—Hon. G. W. Dunlap.
Lincoln county—R. C. Warren.
There were no reports from Russell, Pulaski, Wayne, or Casey counties.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Shelby county—C. M. Harwood, J. M. Davis, J. A. Middleton, H. T. Carpenter, L. A. Weakley, J. C. Lecham, A. G. Roberts.
Bullitt county—Hon. A. H. Field, Hon. R. P. Field, W. Hays, R. J. Meyho, S. M. Simmons, W. Carpenter, B. Magolin.
Spencer county—Hon. Ashton Harcourt.
Oldham county—Wm. Carroll.

JEFFERSON COUNTY AND CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

The list of the bar of Louisville, as copied from the rolls in the several courts, were presented as a part of the report of the Committee, but the reading of the names was disposed with.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Carroll county—J. J. Orr, J. A. Donaldson, Hon. H. Cox.
Gallatin county—Col. J. J. Landrum.
Grant county—Hon. O. D. McManama.
Owen county—Hon. A. P. Grover.
Franklin county—E. P. Moore, Hon. W. P. D. Buch, Hon. J. Stoddard Johnston.
No reports from Henry, Trimble, or Boone counties.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Bracken county—No report.
Campbell county—Gen. Geo. B. Hodge, Hon. J. R. Hallum.

A delegate from Wolfe offered the following resolution, which was ruled out of order:

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested, and if the request is disregarded be instructed, to provide judgeships throughout the State for each delegate in this convention. [Laughter.]

The chair ruled that the resolution was out of order.

Upon motion, the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met at 4 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by the president.

The chair announced the following committees, as provided for by resolutions adopted at the forenoon session:

COMMITTEE ON COURT OF APPEALS—Hon. G. W. Williams, Hon. M. M. Benton, Hon. G. W. Dunlap, Hon. W. P. D. Bush, Hon. A. P. Grover, Hon. P. B. Muir, Hon. Isaac Caldwell, Hon. Charles C. Wintersmith, Hon. Thomas E. May.

COMMITTEE ON CIRCUIT COURTS—Hon. M. H. Cofer, Hon. E. J. Bullock, Hon. Charles Eades, Hon. Marshall Buford, Hon. H. G. Betser, Hon. T. S. Alexander, Hon. M. J. Durham, Hon. W. W. Cleary, Hon. W. B. Hoke.

COMMITTEE ON EVIDENCE—Hon. G. B. Hodge, Hon. W. F. Bullock, Hon. James Speed, Hon. Q. Q. Quigley, Hon. J. J. Landrum, Hon. J. W. Davis, Hon. James Ricketts, Hon. John F. Fisk, Hon. J. S. Halsell.

COMMITTEE ON REVISED STATUTES.—Hon. Ham. Pope, Hon. H. Myers, Hon. J. Q. Chenoweth, Hon. J. E. Newman, Hon. J. A. Spalding, Hon. W. Preston, Hon. O. P. Fields, Hon. W. W. Anderson, Hon. J. B. Draner.

The following resolution was offered by Col. Chenoweth, and, upon motion adopted:

Resolved, That all resolutions offered upon questions pertinent to the matters before the several committees designated as standing committees be referred to said committees for consideration without debate.

Hamilton Pope, Esq., of Louisville, offered the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS OF MR. H. POPE.

In view of the necessities that assembled this convention, the many changes necessary in our laws, and to the end that they may be maturely considered—

Resolved, That a committee of one be chosen by the members hereof from each Senatorial district of the State, who shall report on the — day of —— to this convention:

1. What abridgement of the right, or the amount to which an appeal to the Court of Appeals is necessary or required so as to enable that court deliberately and physically to hear and dispose of cases that may be taken before it.

2. What court subordinate to that court shall be established to hear any cases in which appeals to the Court of Appeals shall be denied.

3. What changes in the law of evidence are required in the existing statutes of the State.

4. What changes are necessary in the laws regulating the authentication of deeds and mortgages.

5. What changes are necessary in the laws relating to the sale of trust estates, and those of infants and married women, and the settlement of estates of decedents and insolvents.

6. What other changes are necessary in our existing laws.

7. That when this convention shall adjourn it will adjourn to meet on said —— day of ——.

Mr. Dembitz, of Louisville, thought that the work which had called the convention together should be done leisurely, and as far as the resolution of Mr. Pope provided for a future meeting of this convention, to which business can be reported, he agreed with him entirely, but he thought the resolution contemplated would only complicate matters.

He moved that the various committees heretofore appointed have leave to sit after the adjournment of this convention, to report at some future meeting.

Mr. Pope said that, in his judgment, it was almost impossible to procure the proper bills contemplated in two days. He thought that the convention should select an able lawyer from each district, who could, in connection with other able lawyers, get up bills and reports embracing all necessary legislation upon all the subjects contemplated by these resolutions. This committee could meet together and consult, and give to the convention a consistent, uniform report, which all lawyers would be willing to sustain. For these reasons he offered the resolutions.

Judge Williams, of Owensboro, said it had occurred to him that if these resolutions were adopted there would be nothing more for the convention to do, and it might as well adjourn. He thought that this resolution would be at variance with the order which has already been adopted by the convention, and would amount to a virtual dissolution of the convention.

Judge Bullock, of Louisville, said that he understood by the action of the convention this morning that all these committees had been provided. He thought that the appointment of a committee of thirty or forty would be more likely to obstruct the work because this committee would consist of individuals residing all over the State, and, therefore, they would act without co-operation. The committee would be too large, and the subject is too extensive. It is a great work in which the convention is engaged, and he trusted they had too much sense not to know that it can not be done in two hours. It must be the work of calm effort and serious investigation and deliberation. In his opinion it would expedite matters very much if a vote was taken upon the subject whether this convention should adjourn to some future day. The reputation of the bar of Kentucky is involved in the deliberation of this body. He would like to see such a report made as would stand the test of criticism—reports made after a thorough investigation of the reforms necessary in the law. He would be glad to hear the delegates express their views. The convention was supposed to be competent to perform this work, and they should go to work calmly and deliberately.

Mr. Pindle said the difficulty in which the convention found itself placed was that the members had no clear idea of what it was proposed to do. The convention have met for the purpose of making suggestions and recommendations for a revision of the judicial system of the State and not to make a revision of the statutes. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed providing for a revision of the statutes, but the compensation was so small that a committee of lawyers of the requisite ability could not be procured to act. Certainly a committee of this convention could not be induced to make the revision for nothing. It is utterly impracticable for a committee of this convention to take all these vast subjects into consideration, and make a report by bill, or otherwise to report in detail, what should be passed by the Legislature. It would be very impudent for this convention to attempt such a thing. The Legislature is chosen for the purpose of making and revising the laws.

What is the appropriate work of this convention? The members of the bar of Kentucky have seen the defects of the statutes, and they can bring together in proper shape all the difficulties and defects as they appear and direct the attention of the Legislature to them. That is all the convention could do. It can indicate in general terms by resolutions those portions of the statutes, code of practice, the judicial system of the State which need reformation. The convention can give the Legislature the benefit of their experience and point out where the trouble is. The resolutions before the convention mark out more work than the convention could do in a month. Let the committees already appointed take the resolutions that have been proposed and all that may be adopted by the convention, and consider them and report what is demanded by the resolutions. That is all that can practically be done.

Mr. Myers rose to a question of order. The convention had already appointed committees to whom should be referred all resolutions. He was opposed to the raising of another committee. It was not in order. He asked the Chair to pass upon the question of order.

Mr. Hallam said he understood one of the resolutions before the convention proposed to raise a committee of one from each Senatorial district to take into consideration such legislation as may be desired and report the same to the convention. The other resolution simply provides for a reassembling of the convention at some future day. It also proposes to raise another committee, which he did not think was in order.

Mr. Pope said he agreed with the President of the convention that the action taken here would be looked upon with interest, not only by the people of this State, but of the States throughout the Union. It was matter of very great importance that the convention should deliberate carefully, and mature suggestions that reason and conscience would maintain. His resolution was an independent one, proposing to raise an independent committee outside of the committees already named, with instructions to do certain and particular things and report to the convention at a future day. The questions presented in the resolutions are of the greatest importance in this State. He was a member of the Senate when the Code of Practice and the Revised Statutes were adopted. Two of the members of the committee upon the Revised Statutes did not speak upon the question at all. The committee to whom was submitted the Code of Practice held no consultation with the committee on revision of the statutes. Both committees worked in their own particular groove, and the result was contradictions and inconsistencies which constantly required legislative interference and repeal. The result would probably be the same here unless a committee is appointed to do the work suggested by the resolution. Several committees are already appointed, to whom various subjects are referred, and when they come to report, the recommendations of one committee will in all probability conflict with another, and each will make its own report. Whereas, if the committee is selected as suggested in the resolution, and all the questions are referred to it, a harmonious and consistent report will be made.

Gen. Marshall said this was the first time a convention of this kind ever assembled in Kentucky. He had no doubt the deep impression made upon the mind of the president of the convention, by the style of the members composing it, was such as would be felt by any man of his susceptibility, and of his ready recognition of the features of assembled genius and experience. [Laughter.] His young friend, Mr. Dembitz, who seemed to be the most deeply and the earliest impressed with the magnitude of the labor before the convention, and who had first proposed that a report should be presented that would do honor to the bar of Kentucky, seemed to have lost precedence, and Mr. Pope, whose resolution proposed a committee that should take time to deliberate, had got ahead. [Laughter.] He would like to know how it was that the order was inverted. It is proposed by Mr. Pope's resolution that the members of the convention convivialize for a time—and then meet again at some future day and hear a report from the committee which he proposes to raise, and take such action then as will do honor to the bar of Kentucky, and which will result in bringing the whole body of the Court of Appeals into a state of harmonious relations which everybody knows would require a gigantic effort, and which, he admitted, could not be done by Saturday night. [Renewed laughter.] He referred to his old friend from Hardin (Judge Cofer) as an absolute mentor of the law, and he always felt that he could learn at the feet of that Gamaliel. He had presented a resolution which embodied enough in two sheets of paper to require any sensible body of men a year to dispose of properly. Was it supposed that this convention could dispose of all he had ruminated over by Saturday night? If it did, would anybody be willing to endorse it? The gentleman from the black jacks of Hardin has produced a glossary that would have done honor to Jeremy Bentham. [Laughter.]

The members of the convention owed it to themselves not to present any recommendation to the Legislature that would not commend itself not only to the present, but to all future time. Time was necessary to do that. The action expected of the convention was not a matter so much of reason with him as of feeling. As a member of the bar of Kentucky, he hoped the efforts of the convention would be cut and engraved as upon the cold pale marble, and live in all time, and bring into harmonious relations all parts of the laws of the Commonwealth.

This convention has assembled before the eyes of the community as a body of lawyers of the State of Kentucky, and it has undertaken to say to all others, "Stand back and let us take hold of this subject. It is our daily avocation to administer the law; stand back and let us recommend; stand back and let us tell you how to make all things harmonious." The members of the convention have come here and propose now to have a frolic [laughter], and it is certain the business will not be done well if they have a frolic. No doubt nine-tenths of them would rather have a frolic than do the work. [Renewed laughter]. As this was likely to be the result he favored the proposition to give the committee time to mature proper suggestions to be reported to the convention at a future day.

Mr. Bullock, of Hickman, moved that so much of Mr. Pope's resolution as proposed to raise an additional committee be laid upon the table.

The chair ruled the whole of Mr. Pope's resolution out of order.

Mr. Pope appealed from the decision of the chair. The question being, "Shall the decision of the chair to stand as the opinion of the convention." The chair was sustained.

The following resolution was offered by J. F. Fisk, Esq.:

Resolved, That the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky are requested to adopt for the government of legal procedure in their courts in Kentucky, the Kentucky Civil Code of Practice so far as they have the power to do so.

Mr. Fisk said: You and I, Mr. President, are young men comparatively, as well as the majority of the delegates here. I do not know of but two old men. A great majority of us have learned to practice under the Kentucky Code of Practice, but when we go into the Federal courts we find ourselves perfectly bewildered. Judge Emmons has said that the first three days of every term of his court is spent in holding a law-school for the purpose of instructing lawyers how to draw up their pleadings.

The practice as it at present exists tends to drive out of practice in the Federal Court almost all the young men of the State. He had understood that it had been stated that the Judges of the Supreme Court at Washington were opposed to the adoption of the codes of practice of the several States in the respective Circuit and District Courts. That was a mistake. He took occasion when in Washington last winter, to visit several of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and found that they were not opposed to that, but, on the contrary, thought that it should be adopted. If this convention should adopt the resolution, and appoint a committee of five to visit the Circuit and District Judges of Kentucky, he had no doubt but the code would be adopted so far as they had the power.

He understood that Judge Ballard of this city over a year ago appointed a committee to construct and revise rules. They had been at work a whole year and it was time that they were encouraged. It was time that the old fogyism of the Federal Court in this respect was done away with.

Mr. Dembitz, of Louisville, said he rose for the purpose of explaining. He was that committee and had been appointed a committee of one to draw up rules in relation to the proceedings in bankruptcy. The gentlemen will find that the Kentucky code of practice has been adopted as far as practicable in common law cases. This was the only committee appointed upon the subject and that committee had fulfilled its duties.

The resolution was then adopted and Hon. Humphrey Marshall, C. G. Wintersmith, G. W. Williams, M. M. Benton Hon. P. B. Muir were appointed on the committee.

Mr. Dawes, of Shelbyville, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the appropriate standing committee:

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary to call a convention to revise the constitution of Kentucky.

The following resolution was offered by a delegate from Kenton county, and was referred to the appropriate standing committee:

Resolved, That in our opinion the law of evidence in Kentucky should be so modified as to dispense with the exceptions to the competency of witnesses on the ground of interest, color, or of being a party to the action.

Resolved, That we believe that the convention at Louisville on the 15th of December should consider the propriety of adopting some scale of fees to be charged by counsel in this State for services or legal advice, and that no service should be rendered or advice given by counsel without compensation.

A large number of resolutions mainly embodying the views of the bars of the different counties, most of which have heretofore been published, were then passed directly into the hands of the various standing committees without discussion, and the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

Execution of John Ware for the Murder of his Father.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The execution of John Ware, for the murder of his father, took place at Camden, N. J., to-day about noon. Ware maintained a stolid demeanor and exhibited no agitation. He wrote a long confession last night, which he gave to his counsel, and in which he says he killed his father because he ill-treated his (John's) mother. He accuses several witnesses, who testified on the trial, of perjury. He signed a paper for the delivery of his body to the surgeons, but this being opposed by his wife, the body was surrendered to her after the execution.

A Colored Lawyer Killed—Rumors of Mob Violence.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 15.—A special to the Republican from Helena, says on Monday last a fiendish murder was committed at Lake Village Chicot county, by Sanders, Dugan and Garrett, citizens of the county, upon G. W. Wynn, a young colored lawyer who had recently located there. The murder grew out of political differences on the late election in that county. Intense excitement prevails and hundreds of armed men are pouring into the town and it is feared the murderers will be taken from the jail and lynched.

Mississippi Central Railroad in Trouble Financially.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 15.—The Mississippi Central railroad was protested here to-day on bonds due on the 1st of August last. The road is leased to the Southern Railroad Association, but both failed to provide the funds necessary to avoid the protest.

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SAVED

BY APPLYING

FITCH & LINDSEY'S

CELEBRATED

Weather-Strips

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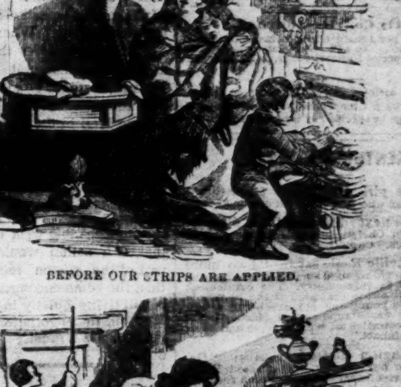

BEFORE OUR STRIPS ARE APPLIED.

AFTER OUR STRIPS ARE APPLIED.

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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, GO TO KLAUBER'S GALLERY,

Corner Third and Jefferson streets.

Full supply of Nice Photograph Frames on hand.

P. L. BUTLER, Pres't. W. C. M. BAKER, Sec'y. JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent

HOME INSURANCE CO.,

OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Cash Assets November 24, 1871 - - - $984,880 20

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 24, 1871.

The following is an expose of the business of the Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, O. from the 16th day of October, 1871, to the 24th day of November, 1871:

October 16, 1871, Assets.......$665,479 12
Premiums received to November 24 by Agents and at office.......$171,752 63
Deduct Expenses and Commission out of above.......$57,250 87
Deduct Losses during same time.......5,000 00
62,250 87
109,501 76
Amount paid in by Stockholders.......173,405 17
Amount of Assessment being paid daily.......156,594 83
$1,104,980 88
Chicago and other Losses paid to date.......120,100 68
Assets November 24, 1871.......$984,880 20

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., November 24, 1871.

I, Jas. H. Godman, Auditor of State of Ohio, do certify that, at the request of the officers of the Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio, I this day examined into the affairs of said company, and I am entirely satisfied of the solvency and reliability of the company, and believe it to be entitled to the confidence and favor of the public. JAS. H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

This sterling institution deserves to rank as one of the soundest and best-conducted insurance companies in existence. The excellent management which has always characterized its workings, and, above all, the prompt and satisfactory manner in which it has adjusted and paid, as fast as the necessary preliminaries could be arranged, every dollar of its losses by the great Chicago fire, entitle the Home, of Columbus, Ohio, to the confidence of the people everywhere. It is a rare thing, in these degenerate days, to find a fire insurance organization so utterly above reproach in all respects. As soon as the amount of the company's losses in Chicago had been ascertained, the stockholders at once decided to pay every dollar of those losses, by assessments, and without resorting to the premium receipts, which are large and increasing all over the country, so that its new premiums and capital stock now furnish the best and most reliable security for policy-holders. This company can be cordially recommended to the general public as one which may be relied upon by those seeking sound insurance.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Losses Promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency.

HENRY W. GRAY & CO., Agents,
144½ West Main street.

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COMMISSION HOUSE.

GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Produce, Flour, and Groceries,

No. 99 West Main street, between Third and Fourth.

SPECIALTY—The sale of all kinds Country Produce. Consignments solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY

CHICAGO.

The Grand Duke—Sheridan Tenders Him a Grand Buffalo Hunt, with A Thousand Noble Red Men to Make it Lively—Those Troops.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—It is definitely fixed that the Grand Duke Alexis, with his suite, will reach this city on Friday, the 29th. On Saturday he will go to Milwaukee. On Saturday night he will return to Chicago and leave for St. Louis on Sunday night or Monday morning. His headquarters will be at the Tremont House. No formal reception will be extended to him in Chicago.

A BUFFALO HUNT TENDERED.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has extended to the Grand Duke and his party an invitation to indulge in a grand buffalo hunt. No reply to the invitation has yet been received. It is proposed that the party shall proceed via the Pacific railroad to Fort McPherson. From the fort the party are to proceed sixty miles south on horseback and by ambulance to a point where buffalo exist in immense numbers. The camp will be previously sent forward, and everything made snug and comfortable. A thousand Sioux Indians under the lead of Spotted Tail and Whistler will be on hand to participate in the hunt, and to show the Grand Duke how buffalo are killed *en regle*.

THOSE TROOPS.

As the presence of United States troops in or near Chicago is the subject of much discussion at this time, it may be of interest to the public to state that four companies of the Eighth infantry are stationed in barracks at Dexter Park, near the Union stock-yards, out of the city limits, in the town of Lake. They came from David's Island, and are here under command of Major-General Pope, of the Department of the Lakes, in which Chicago is situated. They are occupying this place as winter-quarters, and they have not assumed, and, it is claimed, will not assume, any functions or relations contrary to the laws and dignity of Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Wm. A. Pinkerton and S. T. Gallagher, of Pinkerton's Chicago detective agency, and Detective Connell, of Memphis, left here last night for Union City, Tennessee, having in charge Hillery Farrington, alias Henry Clark, and William Barton, charged with robbing the Southern Express Company messenger, by boarding trains at Moscow and Union City, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad in last July and October. These men were arrested at Verona, on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, in the extreme southwestern part of this State, and were captured only after the houses in which they took refuge were securely barricaded from the outside and then set on fire. They are desperate characters, and are charged with murder as well as robbery. Their arrest, it is believed, will have the effect to break up one of the worst gangs of desperadoes in the West.

New Alabama State Bonds to be Issued.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 15.—Both branches of the Alabama Legislature have resolved to extend the session beyond thirty days.

A bill has passed both houses authorizing the Governor to issue $1,000,000 of Alabama eight-per cent. bonds, to be used as necessity may require.

The Southern Express Robbers—One of them Attempts to Kill the Detective Having him in Charge—He Falls Overboard from a Steamer and is Drowned.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15.—This morning while Wm. Pinkerton, in company with Detective Connell, was bringing Hilliard Farrington alias Clark and Burton, the two express robbers arrested near Verona, Mo., as telegraphed last night, from Cairo to Columbus, on a steamer, Clark asked Pinkerton to go out on the guard, as he had something to tell him. No sooner had they reached the guard than Clark, though heavily ironed, snatched Pinkerton's revolver from his belt, cocked it and presented it at Pinkerton's head, saying, "I have you now." Pinkerton called to Connell, who, springing to his side, knocked up the pistol as it was discharged, the ball grazing Pinkerton's temple. A desperate struggle ensued, during which Clark fell overboard, passing under the wheel, and sunk. It is supposed the wheel struck him—at all events he never rose again. Barton had made a full confession. Clark, knowing this, attempted to kill Pinkerton for revenge. Burton was formerly a brakeman on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad. He was brought to Union City, near where the robbery was committed, and lodged in jail. A dispatch this evening from Robert Pinkerton says Levi Farrington, brother of Hilliard, was captured to-day at Farrington, Ill., after a terrible struggle, and will be brought to Tennessee for trial. These brothers are notorious horse-thieves and murderers, and the Southern Express Company has, for over two months, had from twenty to forty detectives on the track of these men.

Several Reasons Why the Kuklux Were Organized.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15.—In the Kuklux trial to-day the defense was engaged in proving by many witnesses the terror existing among the whites in the up-country at the time of the alleged outrages. The testimony showed that Jim Williams, a negro captain of militia, had threatened to slay the whites from the cradle up, and to apply the torch. Wm. Bratton, colored, testified that he was a lieutenant in Williams' company, and was reduced to the ranks on account of his dissent from Williams' violent measures. The defense asked further time to bring witnesses to show that the Kuklux was organized for self-protection, and had ceased to exist of itself. After hearing the rebutting evidence from the prosecuting witnesses, the court adjourned. The argument will begin to-morrow.

A Fearful Leap—Grant Pardons a Boston Swindler.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—At the American House this morning, Col. B. F. Lawrence, a wealthy gentleman, aged 62, from Elgin, Ill., in a temporary fit of insanity, leaped from a third-story window, and falling on iron pickets, sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. One of his legs was terribly shattered, necessitating amputation.

A Washington dispatch of to-day states that Chas. Mellen, of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., who was in 1869, with other persons convicted of fraud against the Government and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, and pay a fine of $100,000 has been pardoned by President Grant and the fine remitted.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the First or Fourth Page—$2 per square for each insertion.

On the Second or Third Page—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week, and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A Carlisle girl disdains to smile upon any young man who has not "rid on the keers."

Golladay's next drawing takes place at Bowling Green, Christmas night. One thousand splendid prizes. Capital prize, $1,000.

The Maysville Eagle says: "Two more cases of the much-dreaded small-pox are reported near Milwood, in this county. The excitement among the citizens in that part of the county is increasing and young and old are being revaccinated. The cases reported in Mason, Lewis and Fleming counties all seem to have had their origin in Cincinnati."

The Lexington Statesman says: "Dr. R. J. Spurr, of our county, was elected President of the Agricultural Congress which recently met at Selma, Ala. A greater compliment was never more worthily bestowed. Dr. Spurr has given much time to the investigation of agricultural science, and is thoroughly posted upon all subjects bearing upon it."

The Carlisle Mercury says: "The M. and L. R. R. have bought of the Covington Rolling Mills five hundred and fifty tons of iron, to complete the road to Paris, at $80 per ton. The first installment of the new purchase will come up to-morrow, and track-laying beyond Millersburg will be resumed on Monday, if the weather be favorable. The Paris papers 'confidently predict' that the road will be completed to that place by Christmas or the 1st of January. We hope it will be, but fear it will not, even if the contractors keep supplied with 'fish-bars.' The cold weather will retard the progress of the work."

The Paducah Kentuckian of Thursday says: "There are now at work on the Paducah and Elizabethtown railroad, between this city and Tennessee river a force of upwards of eight hundred hands, and the work is progressing very rapidly. A gang is at work near the P. & G. depot grading this end and getting it ready for the iron, which is expected every day to arrive. As soon as it is received track-laying from this end will be immediately commenced. Mr. A. J. Jones, the contractor for the work, feels sanguine of completing his portion of the work inside of the time allowed him by the contract. The whole road will most likely be completed and in running order by the first of June next."

The Lexington Press says: "The U. S. Government has established a recruiting office in our city, and already its effect begins to be felt. On Monday quite a number of negro recruits were shipped for Texas, via Louisville. The officer in command, a polite, agreeable gentleman, explained that the men were intended for the cavalry service, and certainly as horsemen these negro troops are admirably suited for the work required of them. They are excellent horsemen, and no doubt would render good service in fighting the Indians. We would gladly persuade the Government, if possible, that they are the only troops that will do for this service, and our city and county abound with them. It is to be hoped that the recruiting officers will reap a rich harvest among the colored fraternity."

The old Richmond Register has this: "The managers of the Louisville and Nashville railroad in their majesty and might have degraded the Richmond Branch road to a mixed train; so that now horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, niggers and white folks all go together in the same train. The train leaves here at any time in the morning and returns at the same time in the evening. Our citizens greatly regret this action on the part of the board of managers and look upon it an unmitigated nuisance which [illegible] abated. We are sorry that [illegible] made, and sincerely hope that it is but a temporary arrangement which will last only a few days. Haven't the stockholders in the road here something to say about the matter? A word from them to the proper authorities might cause them to do away the annoyance and delay, always incident to a mixed train."

The Frankfort Yeoman of Friday says: "Yesterday, about 5 P. M., at a house on Wilkerson street, just below the railroad bridge over that street, Tom. Montague, a disorderly young man, about 18 years old, got into a difficulty with a trifling, drunken negro man, named Bob. Luff, in which the latter lost his life. The parties had been up stairs alone together in a room for some time, when suddenly, Luff rushed down stairs with a knife wound in his bosom, and, lying down in the back yard, died in about fifteen minutes. A few minutes after Luff came down, Montague followed; and, while attempting to abscond, was pursued by the City Marshal, Mr. H. Hide, and soon afterwards arrested, and placed in jail. A large bowie-knife was found upon his person, and, upon its discovery, he said, 'Yes, that's the knife with which I cut Bob Luff's d—d liver out.' He was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and it is believed that he and Luff were playing cards when the difficulty occurred."

The last Carlisle Mercury has this horrible story: "The wife of James Mears, living near Upper Blue Licks, in Fleming county, died on Sunday last, under horrible circumstances. On the day before, while standing near the fire-place, she was taken with a fit, to which she was subject, and fell unconsciously into the fire. She was seen surrounded with flames, and, wild with alarm, ran about the room, trying to subdue the flames as best she could. The only other person in the room was a child, lying on the bed, but the screams of the poor woman brought to her assistance persons outside of the house, when they beheld a sight that filled them with dismay. There lay the woman with her clothes burned from her body, and the bed and other furniture in the room on fire. First carrying the woman from the room and then the baby, which fortunately was not injured, the parties went to work to quench the fire. This was done, and after a great effort the house was saved. The poor wife lingered in excruciating agony until death came to her relief on Sunday, as above stated."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Swedes are pouring into Georgia at a rapid rate.

W. G. Davis, a highly-respected citizen, residing on Conasauga river, in Polk county, Tennessee, put an end to his earthly existence by cutting his throat with a razor, in the woods near his dwelling, on the 9th inst.

Effective temperance addresses were made at Winchester, Tennessee, last Saturday by Col. Colyar, Gov. Foote and Mr. Winston. A number of persons signed the pledge, and unusual interest was manifested in the good cause.

The Goldsboro' (N. C.) Messenger learns that on the night of the 5th instant some heartless scoundrel went to the stables of Mr. W. B. Nelson, residing near La Grange, in Lenoir county, and cut the throat of a fine young stallion belonging to Mr. Nelson.

A negro man named Lawson Ganaway was carelessly handling an old horse-pistol in a crowd at Burksville, Va., last Monday, when it accidentally went off, lodging a load of shot in the calf of the leg of a negro woman named Sallie Miller, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound.

The Fredericksburg (Va.) Star records the death of Mrs. Cloe Flatford, 118 years, who had smoked and chewed for 100 years, and of Abbey West (colored), who died at Dumfries last Wednesday, aged 99, and whose "pipe was her constant companion." The writer attributes their longevity to the use of tobacco!

About a month ago a young man who lives in the neighborhood of Brownsburg, in Rockbridge county, Va., missed his horse from his pasture field, and not being able to find him, came to the conclusion that the animal had been stolen, and so advertised him. About a week ago the horse was found in an obscure place in the field, with his throat cut, and dead.

The Statesville (N. C.) American says: "A colored girl, by the name of Amanda McKee, aged about 17, who resided near this place, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire, during the late cold spell. It is stated that while near a fire, she caught up in her arms a child, whirling round at the time, which caused her calico dress to come in contact with the flames. In her fright, she darted out of the door, and ran at her speed until she fell dead, enveloped in flames."

Referring to the death of Bazil Berry, an old citizen of Williamson county, Tenn., the Franklin Citizen says: "He was a member of Capt. C. E. McEwen's company during the war of 1812 and 1815, and in many a hard Indian fight and in many a close tug with the British lion he evinced that cool intrepidity of character which we all knew he possessed to an eminent degree. A clearer head and a better judgment no man ever possessed, and this was eminently evinced by the accumulation of a large fortune before his death."

The Culpepper (Va.) Observer says: "One of most brutal and inhuman acts that we have ever been called upon to record was perpetrated in the wagon-yard attached to the warehouse of Waite, Miller & Co. on Wednesday night. A number of wagons drove in late in the evening loaded with produce, which was unloaded at the warehouse of these gentlemen, and as is customary their teams were driven into the yard for the night. During the night some inhuman rascal or rascals went into the yard and stabbed three of the horses in the breast and cut them otherwise in a shocking manner."

The Franklin (Tenn.) Journal states a number of citizens in that county will probably claim their share of interest in the estate of Sir Francis Drake, the great English sea captain who died intestate and left property, which, for want of the proper heirs to claim it, was placed in the custody of the Bank of England. This sum with its interest to-day amounts to $150,000,000. The Journal says, in this connection: "There is also about $30,000,000 in the Bank of England belonging to the estate of a Mr. Barfield, who died in England, an old bachelor. His heirs in Williamson county have employed the celebrated lawyer Judah P. Benjamin, formerly of Louisiana, to look after their interests, with a very sure chance of success. The heirs in this county are Dr. W. B. Barfield and his nephews, R. B. Carothers, Esq., W. B. Carothers, Esq., Thomas J. Carothers, and James McEwen, son of Col. John L. McEwen, and numerous other relations scattered throughout the southern part of the county."

The Nashville Banner of yesterday says: "We learn from gentlemen from Cooksville, Putnam county, in this State, that on Saturday last a small battle was fought in the above named usually quiet village. It seems that the difficulty arose between Mr. Tobe Staley and Charley Burton, in the saloon of the former, wither Burton had been invited by Staley. Their difficulty was apparently about settled, when J. W. Crutcher, Taylor McKinney and H. H. Dillard came up, armed with pistols, and after a few words, an indiscriminate firing [illegible], all of said parties being against [illegible], which resulted in the wounding of [illegible] supposed, mortally, and the slight wounding [illegible] McKinney and Burton. Burton is said to have [illegible] very bravely, and has not been arrested [illegible] considered that he was without fault in the matter. Liquor and alleged scandalous reports about the family of one of the parties is said to have been at the bottom of the matter. Our informant states that young Burton was not intoxicated, not being a drinking man. The whole affair is much regretted, as the parties are considered respectable and good citizens."

The first meeting of the Board of Arbitration was held in Geneva on Thursday. The Chief Justice of England is on the ground, and ex-Attorney General Evarts and Mr. Cushing are about to sail from this country.

The system of public schools established in Rome is said to have proved a success. About seven hundred children are in daily attendance. A normal school has been inaugurated, and the Pope has encouraged the attendance of monks and nuns of the inferior order. So says a New York letter.

The Baltimore American recommends universal amnesty with but four exceptions—of Davis, Breckinridge, Stephens and Forrest. Two of these, it thinks, might be included—Stephens and Breckinridge. Whereupon the New York Herald believes that, "if the American would manumit old Blatherskite Toombs, it might go the whole figure and gulp them all down," which is neither polite nor kind in the Herald.

The N. Y. Herald editorially urges upon Mr. Strakosch the engagement of Miss Kellogg as joint *prima* with Miss Nilsson in Italian opera. It is insisted that this is the unmistakable wish of the public, and that such action would make the latter part of the season much more brilliant than the commencement. Miss Kellogg is still living quietly in her place on the Hudson, the negotiations for her engagement in San Francisco having been abandoned.

Affairs in Mexico are not encouraging for the permanence of the Juarez Government. There is no money in the treasury to pay the troops, and the army shows grave symptoms of disaffection. A temporary expedient has been resorted to of compelling forced loans from the merchants, but this revenue must soon be exhausted, and the trouble will be as imminent as ever. Still another revolution is agitated, and Mexican history will have another bloody chapter to record.

Fred. Douglass lectured on San Domingo in New York the other night, and, in the course of his remarks, denounced Napoleon Bonaparte as the "great Kuklux of the century" for having sent 600 ships of war and 30,000 troops to the island for its subjugation. As the French expedition was sent to San Domingo to punish fiendish outrages committed by the blacks, the epithet applied to the first Consul is less uncomplimentary than the adumbrate lecturer intended it to be.

When Alexis was in Boston they took him up to the Cambridge Observatory for a bit of star-gazing. The atmosphere was in such a condition, however, that the attempt was not a success. Even Venus proved modest for once, and veiled her face before the ardent gaze of the high-born youth. The Prince was "greatly pleased," though, as he appears to have been with everything in this country. The suspicion is abroad that his Highness is a mendacious youth who professes extreme pleasure at what would most unmistakably bore ordinary mortals.

Cui bono? The public outcry against Minister Schenk for his connection with the Emma mining swindle can look to no salutary result. Like master, like man, and with the President of the United States long a stockholder in a sandstone quarry, the rock from which was extensively used within the very shadow of the Capitol, surely his Minister has a right to follow the illustrious example set him. There is going to be no tub thrown to the whale of public opinion, and Minister Schenck rests as easy in his position as before this so-called exposure.

The majority of postmasters in the United States may be honest and incorruptible, but as their positions depend entirely upon the will of the President, it would be an easy matter to reorganize the force in harmony with his wishes or plans. Give the President control of the telegraphic system, and trust to his general character to change the *morale* of the force, if its honesty should stand in his way. Besides, the assumption by the Government of the telegraph would entail the appointment of 20,000 additional officials. Previous good character would not probably be a conclusive recommendation.

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Cox for the establishment of an international copyright. It is to be hoped that the bill will pass. True, it involves a question of simple honesty, but then no substantial benefit can accrue to any member for either a vote *pro* or *con*. Literary property is intangible to the general mass of readers, but it is a very serious reality with the authors themselves. We have no more right to deny them proper compensation for their thoughts, albeit vended on the other side of the ocean, than we have to seize the fabrics of a Manchester cotton-spinner or a Brussels carpet-maker, and appropriate them to our own use, unpaid for and without regard for the cost entailed upon the transatlantic manufacturer. The subject has been discussed in all its bearings, and Congress can not plead ignorance for delay in the matter.

The recent purchase of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, and the finishing of the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, will make Louisville a terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and give us a direct connection with Richmond, Va. The operations of the latter corporation are regarded with satisfaction by every citizen of this city and State. The following information, which we find in the New York Herald, will therefore be read with interest and gratification by every one:

> The president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has directed the financial agents of that road to make no further sales of the bonds of said company at a less price than ninety-four and accrued interest, at which price they will continue to sell until further orders; the reason assigned being that the western division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, comprising the ninety-five miles between Huntington, on the Ohio river, and the mouth of New river (above the falls of Kanawha,) is now substantially completed, and will, in a few days, be ready to do the immense coal and other business that is awaiting its completion. The eastern division, comprising two hundred and twenty-seven miles, between White Sulphur Springs and Richmond, is now in complete order and successful operation. The grading and masonry on eleven of the one hundred and two miles between the mouth of New river and White Sulphur Springs is complete, and the work on the remaining ninety-one miles is so far advanced that track-laying will be commenced on this portion of the road in May next, and continue without interruption until the whole line is completed.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are still on their travels in Europe. Their progress, from point to point, has been characterized by a most judicious and exceptional avoidance of ostentation, and the royal pair have left behind them naught but favorable impressions. The Emperor himself is a very cultivated man, and his visit to Europe has been undertaken with but the one object of adding to his information, and he has omitted no efforts with that end. During his residence in London he was accustomed to undertake expeditions through the city alone and incognito, examining every thing of interest, or what would prove of valuable experience. The Empress is a fit consort to her imperial lord, and has lately performed a feat unparalleled in the domestic history of royal families. While at Naples the party visited the famous Azure Grotto, and the sea being rough, the Empress remained outside, in a small boat. The helmsman, by whose side she was sitting, lost his balance and fell overboard, when the brave lady, by great and prompt exertion, seized him as he sank, and held him up until help arrived—a considerable time. The comment made upon the action is an apt one: "This is surely an exploit of which any Sovereign might be proud. Crowned heads, in the world's history, have usually been much more given to destroying life than saving it."

A Public Loss.

We understand that the withdrawal of Gen. St. John from the service of the city is fixed. He leaves us to take an important railroad position. This is to be the more regretted because the re-election of the City Engineer was assured, and certainly no better qualified man can be found to succeed him.

When General Grant assumed command of the Potomac army, it was with a determination to defeat Lee and capture Richmond, if he had "to fight it out on that line all summer." His plan was to push forward with all his force and compel Lee to oppose the movement by pitched battles, step by step, until Lee's inferior numbers would be totally annihilated before his overwhelming army. At the beginning of the campaign, Grant gave his reasons why he was bound to defeat the rebels, in a somewhat figurative style. He argued thus: Lee has only three hundred thousand men; they are half-starved, worn out by sickness and suffering, without comforts of any kind; no tents to shelter them, no clothes to cover them, no food to strengthen them, no medicines to cure them; besides all these disadvantages, they have inferior guns and but little ammunition, and their section is almost entirely exhausted of all kinds of necessaries of life, while they are cut off from receiving fresh supplies from abroad by the blockade. On the other hand, I have, said Grant, seven hundred thousand stout, able-bodied men, well-fed, well-clothed and thoroughly equipped with the best kind of rifled guns. Now, admit the fact that, in every battle we may fight, I may lose two men to the rebels' one, don't you see that *"I can afford to sacrifice six hundred thousand men, in order to kill off* Lee's *three hundred thousand, and will then have one hundred thousand left to occupy Richmond?"*

This calculation, made by Grant, was attempted to be carried out. He buried his masses upon the rebel foe and had them swept down by thousands and tens of thousands. Again and again the stubborn charge is made; battle after battle is fought; the summer goes, and under the autumn leaves lie buried, in the Wilderness, one half of Grant's proud army of seven hundred thousand.

Lee's veterans seem as a bulwark of steel around the rebel city, impregnable and invincible. The winter comes and departs, and yet, like the widow's cruse of oil, the rebel supplies of food and ammunition are apparently unexhausted and inexhaustible. Lee's army still lives and sends forth its hail of death upon Grant's baffled and terror-stricken army. Some invisible power, it appears to Grant, has almost supernaturally, as it were, aided the rebels; but Grant did not know then, and probably does not know even to this day, that the power that aided and sustained Lee so as to enable him to keep Grant at bay was the fertile genius and unequaled executive ability of Gen. I. M. St. John. By his thorough system and efficient organization the whole Southern country, not in the hands of the Federals, was made to contribute daily its quota of supplies for Lee's army. Every railroad and every train was brought into requisition, and contributions came pouring in, day after day, month after month, so that Lee's invincibles lacked nothing. Grant was powerless before such a foe. He had the sagacity to see that he must either get rid of this invisible power (St. John), and thereby break up this clock-like regularity in Lee's supplies, or the supplies must be cut off by a flank movement. St. John, being at headquarters inside of Richmond, was out of his reach, so Grant called on Sherman for help. Sherman responded, and, after one failure, finally succeeded in making his famous march to Savannah, and thence up toward Richmond. He broke up St. John's stream of supplies, and Lee, seeing St. John thus out-flanked, concluded it was time to surrender.

This little scrap of history is put on record in justice to one whose modesty is so great as to obscure his sterling merit. To be appreciated he has to be put at such work as will develop his rare abilities.

☞ Speaking of the question of general amnesty the Chicago Post says: "The Northern people have never objected to a humane and magnanimous policy toward the masses of offenders, but have insisted on the single condition that they should obey the laws and remain peaceful and orderly." This is just what we have always said. If the Southern people had persistently obeyed the laws from the start by voting the Radical ticket, and voting it early and often, this general amnesty business would have been settled long ago.

☞ An exchange says "Cincinnati has been engaged for some time in examining all her school teachers." When Cincinnati so far neglects her legitimate business—the manufacture of cheap pork and mean whisky—as to go to examining school teachers it is about time for the rest of us to look out for the millennium.

☞ Young gentlemen in the pursuit of rich wives under difficulties will be glad to learn that there is a lady in New York who has a fortune of a million of dollars, every continental red of which she has made by her own exertions. Strange as it may seem, this delicious young thing is but fifty years old.

☞ It is said that "a Scotch minister refused baptism to the child of a man who sells milk on Sunday." And now, suppose the man should refuse milk to the minister for baptising on Sunday, what would that very pious minister do for his customary seventeen glasses of milk-punch per day?

☞ Some of the Radical papers are still complaining that the negro, Thomas J. Dorsey, was refused a ticket to the ball given in honor of Philadelphia when the Grand Duke was there. If the thing was really a negro ball the exclusion of Dorsey was unquestionably wrong.

☞ It is the boast of the Chicago Post that it will soon have in operation one of the fastest printing presses in the West. The rage for waste paper in Chicago must have taken the form of an epidemic when ordinary presses fail to supply the demand.

☞ It is said that Hon. Victoria C. Woodhull is about to be elected a member of the International. As the International claims to embrace all things virtuous, we can't see how it could possibly get along without Victoria.

☞ An Illinois paper speaks of "John Smith, Jr., of Sangamon county." This is a weak invention of the enemy. The idea that there is, or ever was, or ever will be, more than one John Smith, is perfectly absurd.

☞ It is said that the Manassas battle-field has been sold for eight dollars an acre. A few years ago McDowell and Pope paid a great deal more than that for it, and didn't get possession of the property either.

☞ An exchange tells us that "Minnesota's most expert horse-thief is a youth of seventeen." This is saying a great deal for the young man, considering the immense number of competitors he has there.

☞ The London Times declares that Boutwell can claim no credit for reducing the debt of the United States. Very true; but somehow or other he does, whether he can or not.

☞ There is a cat in Daviess county, Indiana, which has the chills and fever as regularly as any of the rest of the family. And yet, the people over there think that Darwin is a fool!

☞ It is said that the office of sheriff in Philadelphia is worth $75,000 a year. It would be worth quite as much here if the sheriff would quit fooling away his time on poor folks.

FRANKFORT LETTER.

Business in the Two Houses—Bank of Kentucky—Public Library—The Cincinnati Bill—Senatorial Canvass, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY.,
December 15th, 1871.

The Lawyers' Convention in Louisville has had the effect of diminishing the number of members in attendance upon legislative proceedings. The effect, to whatever attributable, is more striking in the Senate than in the House of Representatives. Before the assembling of the Senate it was indeed regarded as rather questionable whether a quorum would be in attendance, but the constitutional number were there with something to spare.

A BRIEF SENATE SESSION.

Very little was done in the Senate to-day. Lieutenant-Governor Carlisle being absent, Judge Whitaker presided, but a president *pro tem.* was not chosen. After passing one bill and the introduction of a few leaves, the *patres conscripti* adjourned to the usual hour to-morrow morning in order to give the several committees time for considering the business before them.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

on the other hand, was busily engaged until rather a late hour in considering and acting upon the reports of standing committees and other matters.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

A resolution, introduced by the Representative from Adair, proposing an investigation into the why and wherefore of stock in the Bank of Kentucky being only sold for 100 or 101 per cent. when such stock is reported by a report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund worth 121 per cent., gave rise to some discussion in the House, and was finally passed by a decided vote.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

An amendment to the law incorporating the Public Library of Kentucky, at Louisville, passed the House, said amendment consisting in the striking out of section 9, which provides that, in the event of the library ceasing to exist, the books, pamphlets, &c., shall be restored to the donors, and the material and articles procured by purchase equitably distributed among the stockholders. Mr. Waide explained that the section was supposed by some to invest the managers with the dangerous power of dissolving the association at pleasure.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Blackburn arose in the House to-day to a personal explanation. He said he found in the report of yesterday's debate on the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill, in a Louisville paper, the following remark attributed to him:

> He regarded it as an insult to the intelligence of members and their constituents to intimate that the provisions of this bill are not understood, and that the argument pro and con can not be presented now.

He had used no such language. What he did say was intended to apply to the members from Louisville, and that was that he considered it a gross insult to that city to argue that she had sent Representatives here ignorant of the nature of a bill which had been so widely published and extensively discussed. The language imputed to him, Mr. Blackburn declared, placed him in the position of offering an insult to members of the House, which he was very far from intending or being capable of.

LOBBYING FOR CINCINNATI.

On motion of Col. Hoskins, the privileges of the House were accorded to Col. E. A. James, of Chattanooga, during his stay in Frankfort. Col. James arrived here last evening, and I learn that his business is to urge the passage of the Cincinnati railroad bill by the Kentucky Legislature.

THE CINCINNATI BILL.

The Cincinnati Southern railroad bill has been postponed in the House to the 9th of January. What transpired yesterday indicated pretty clearly the final result so far as that body is concerned. The vote will be close, closer than some persons here seem to think. Even if the advocates of the measure secure its passage through the House, however, they will be as far from the attainment of their object as at the close of the last session of the General Assembly. It will not, I am persuaded, pass the Senate. Two votes have been gained by the election of the successors of Messrs. Little and Gardener, but that will by no means secure for it a majority. Whatever occurs in the House, I repeat that I am confident this iniquitous scheme for subsidizing Kentucky to an Ohio town will fail in the Senate.

THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

Just now McCreery has a clear field in electioneering for Senator. Yesterday Beck, Knott and Bramlette went to Louisville to be in attendance on the Bar Convention, and Marshall has not been here this week. As for Lindsay, the duties of his office allow him little time for making interest with the members, so he has hardly been seen out of the Appellate Court-room since Monday. McCreery seems disposed to improve the opportunity, and I warn his competitors that his efforts in the matter of electioneering are not to be despised. He evidently improves with experience, and there is something almost irresistible in the ponderous Senator when he brings his straightforward, honest manner, cultivated intellect and admirable *bonhomie* to bear on an unprotected legislator. The fact is, McCreery is a fine gentleman of the old school, and a man of ability, and, though Beck's friends contend that he is not at all equal to their man in energy and practical usefulness, and Marshall's that he is not the peer of theirs in intellectual power, yet many are induced to the conclusion that a worse thing might happen to Kentucky than for him to be made Senator.

WHAT THE CAUCUS WILL DO.

The Democratic members of the Legislature are to meet in caucus next Monday night to decide who is to be their candidate for Senator. There is no doubt that McCreery will go into the caucus with more votes than either of his competitors. His friends claim that he will get fifty-four on the first ballot. If this is so—and I think it questionable—it will go far toward securing his nomination ultimately. Beck and Marshall will both be handsomely supported, and Bramlette will get some votes on the first ballot. The contest will probably be between McCreery and Beck, but how it will terminate it is difficult to say. There are those who hold that the choice will finally fall upon a third man.

THE BALLOT SYSTEM ADVOCATED.

Last night and this morning, a distinguished member of the House has been very busily engaged in advocating the adoption of the ballot system in the election of Senator and the other officers to be voted for. His strongest argument is that a member would thereby be enabled to reap the benefits, in the way of oysters, drinks and cigars, to be derived from being considered as a trusted and stanch supporter by each of the candidates. The suggestion is looked upon with favor by such as are more than ordinarily devoted to "the creature comforts," but the probability is that the old system will prevail.

FRANKFORT GAYETIES.

Under this caption, I stated several days since that a series of hops would come off during the current session at the Capital Hotel, to commence with one this evening, and that a grand ball would be given on the 8th of January. For some reason an alteration has been made in the programme, and no hop will take place to-night; and as the Legislative recess will not expire before the 9th of January, the 8th of January ball must also be given up. Capt. McGill informs me that ample arrangements will be made on the reconvening of the Legislature.

THE FRANKFORT HOMICIDE.

Thomas Montague, who killed the negro Cole yesterday evening, has not yet had his trial before the examining court. The case will be tried before the Police Court next Monday. Montague and the negro were in a room together when the deed was committed, and the first intimation of it, as elicited on the coroner's inquest, was the prisoner's rushing forth with a knife in his hand and exclaiming, "I have killed the d—d rascal," or words to that effect. The negro, who was of bad character, was stabbed in a number of places, and only lived about fifteen minutes. Montague claims that he acted in self-defense.

AN UNJUST ACCUSATION.

A letter from Frankfort appeared in a Louisville paper this morning, in which the writer does gross injustice to two very deserving gentlemen. The letter, among other things, which show that the author, for some cause or other, was not in the best of humors, says:

> A proscriptive Radical and quondam Provost Marshal can be put into the sinecure of an enrolling clerk, and by a Democratic Speaker of a Democratic Kentucky Legislature; but your unfortunate south-of-Green-river man is told to go back home and redon his party harness.

Now, the unvarnished facts are, that Mr. W. T. Marshall and Col. R. G. Burton are the enrolling clerks, the first of the House and the other of the Senate. Marshall was a Confederate soldier, and has always been a Democrat; and, as for Burton, he resigned his position as Provost Marshal because he was required to enlist negro soldiers, and has never voted other than the Democratic ticket since the war.

Z.

☞ A young lady in California took strychnine to beautify her complexion. But somehow or other she didn't take any interest in complexions and things after that.

CITY ITEMS.

Newman's Glycerined Camphor Ice, for chapped and chafed hands, face and lips, and roughness of the skin, &c. Druggist, Fifth and Walnut.

☞ Remember Golladay's drawing takes place Christmas night. He never postpones; it matters not if Chicago burns, the yellow fever rages in Charleston, small-pox in Cincinnati, the Prince of Wales dies, or whether the Grand [illegible]

Testimony of a Prominent Merchant of Bayou Sara, Louisiana.

[illegible]

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 29th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted.

Truly your friend,
L. O. SHENAULT.

"F. X. Y., 1870."

Thomas' Essence Ginger costs only fifty cents, and can be had at all drug stores.

☞ Read the testimonial from McDonald & Co., one of the largest tobacco manufacturing companies in the city:

ECLIPSE TOBACCO WORKS,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 6, 1871.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—Some time since we procured a bottle of your "Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure," which was given by us to a young man in our employ who had been recently, for six months or so, at Bayou Sara, La. There he contracted chills and fever, and after his arrival here, while working in our factory, could only make wages part of his time, being sick the balance with chills and fever. He was so reduced that he could hardly walk from the factory to his house. He commenced taking your Tonic Sirup and in two or three days, to our surprise, we found him in the factory and at work, quite recovered. While with us since he has made full wages, and says that your remedy has accomplished for him what all the doctors between Bayou Sara, La., and Louisville, Ky., had failed to effect during the six weeks that it had taken him to come from there to Louisville. If any more of our operatives become afflicted with chills and fever, we shall most certainly use your valuable chill remedy.

Very respectfully yours,
McDONALD & CO.

LOCAL NOTICES.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

A business house willing to pay $125 per month to have the books kept accurately can secure the services of an experienced accountant with the best New York, Louisville and Chicago references by addressing

ACCOUNTANT,
de13 We&Sa Courier-Journal Office.

Mechanical Tinkering

can not arrest the decomposition of the teeth. Nothing will do this but that pure disinfectant and preservative which, under the name of Sozodont, has become a staple of the toilet throughout the world.

MAGILL BROS.

Berlin Bronze Goods; Vienna Wooden Goods, and Russia Leather Goods are just the kinds of goods suitable for Christmas presents. de15 d2

☞ Newman's Sirup Hoarhound and Elecampane is an effectual and harmless remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.—at the Family Drug Store, Fifth and Walnut. de13 dtf

☞ White and band French China and the new ware resembling white French China in complete assortment at

MAGILL BROS'.,
de15 d2 No. 161 Fourth street.

☞ Upper Blue Lick Water is celebrated as a general preservative of the tone of the stomach and purity of the blood, and as a powerful preventive of fevers and billous complaints. Supplied as it is now, in bottles, the water is equal to that drank at the spring, and should be used in every family. For sale at the drug stores and saloons.

B. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
de14 d6 Wholesale Agents.

☞ Twenty-five patterns French and English Toilet Sets received yesterday at

MAGILL BROS'.,
de15 d2 161 Fourth street.

Testimonial

of James A. Richards, a prominent citizen of Lebanon, Ky.:

LEBANON, MARION COUNTY, KY.,
November 1, 1871.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering severely for some time from chills and fever, when I was led to try your Tonic Sirup. I took only four doses, and that broke up my chills. Since then I have had no symptoms of a return of the disease whatever. It affords me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony to the value of your remedy. I would not be without a bottle.

Respectfully, JAS. A. RICHARDS.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

☞ Three hundred Toy Tea Sets; 100 Toy Dinner Sets, and seventy-five Toy Toilet Sets just received at

de15 d2 MAGILL BROS'.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

We are glad to learn that Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, owing to its extraordinary merit, is meeting with the success it so eminently deserves. As a general alterative and blood-purifyer it has no equal. It can be obtained at the drug-stores. nov26 dtf

☞ Newman's Chlorate Potash Lozenges—Fifth and Walnut. de13 dtf

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 d&wly

Testimony of Mr. Frederick Bishop,

a young gentleman well known in this city:

LOUISVILLE, KY, Sept. 11, 1871.

DR. WINTERSMITH—My Dear Sir: With feelings of profound gratitude do I thank you for your invaluable Chill Cure. I had been suffering with chills and fever for several months; had been under the treatment of our ablest physicians; tried all the remedies in the market, but nothing gave me anything but mere temporary relief until I struck your valuable chill tonic. *It has cured me entirely.* Believing you to be a benefactor to mankind, I am, dear Doctor,

Gratefully yours, FRED. BISHOP.

☞ Newman's Bronchial Tablets—Fifth and Walnut. de13 dtf

☞ John C. Baker & Co.'s pure cod-liver oil the oldest and best brand. The only certain remedy for diseases of throat and lungs. Sold by all druggists. se12 Tu,Th&Saly

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET CO., AUGUSTA, ARK.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPH MOLAN,
Steward Steamer Celeste.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

MARRIED.

FIELDS—CROUCH—In this city, Dec. 14, at the residence of John M. Todd, by Rev. Wm. H. Anderson, D. D., JOHN FIELDS, Esq., of Owensboro, to Miss ROSA ANDERSON CROUCH, youngest daughter of the late Rev. B. T. Crouch, Sr.

NEAFUS—WATKINS—At Calvary Church, by the Rev. Wm. H. Platt, Dec. 11, 1871, Mr. D. S. NEAFUS, of Brandenburg, Ky., to Miss ELIZA WATKINS, of Louisville, Ky. No cards.

☞ Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

CHRISTMAS! ATTENTION!

Great Clearance Sale.

Until Christmas we shall sell the following Goods, **Regardless of Cost:** Ladies' Woolen and Fleeced Cotton Hose; Children's Woolen and Fleeced Cotton Hose; Men's Woolen and Fleeced Cotton Hose; all kinds of Undershirts & Drawers; all kinds of Winter Gloves; Fancy Woolens, Knit Jackets, Silk and Linen H'dkerchiefs. Call early at **BLISS'S** Stocking Factory, 148 Market, above 5th. [de16 d7exMo]

RELIGIOUS.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church,

Corner Second and Kentucky streets.

SERVICE every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Charles H. Shield, D. D., rector. Seats free. de2 Sa3*

MEETINGS.

Notice.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE I. O. G. T. has removed to Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, at Wedekind Hall.

The public and friends of the order are respectfully invited to attend at the lodge-room to-night and listen to a lecture by James R. W. Smith, Esq., on the subject of Temperance. After which the lodge will be opened for initiation.

BIRCH MUSSELMAN,
Chairman of Trustees.

Attention, Tanners and Curriers!

THERE will be a regular meeting of the Tanners' and Curriers' Union, held at their hall, No. 18 Market street, between Brook and First, this (Saturday) evening, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. ALBERT A. STOLL, Sec'y.

Notice to Tobacco Manufacturers.

THE manufacturers of Plug Tobacco of this vicinity are hereby invited to meet and confer with the Hon. Jas. B. Beck, M. C., at the Galt House, Saturday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. It is desired that every one peculiarly interested in manufacturing plug tobacco shall be present.

A. B. DEAN,
EDW'D HOLBROOK,
MUSSELMAN & CO.,
JNO FINZER & BROS.,
de15 d2* J. S. WILLET & CO.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—The annual meeting of the company will be held at their office on Monday, Jan. 1, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of three Directors to fill the place of the same number whose term then expires.

D. McNAUGHTAN, Sec'y,
de16 d3 Office 63 Fifth street.

[illegible]

GRATE-BARS.

The Tupper GRATE-BAR

FOR

Steam Boilers of Every Kind,

GUARANTEED

The Most Efficient, Economical, and Durable Grate-bar now in use, made to burn any kind of Fuel, including Slack, Saw-dust, &c.

NO ALTERATION OF FURNACE REQUIRED, and can be used wherever a grate-bar is required.

Illustrated Pamphlet, containing a full description of the Bar and a large number of testimonials, will be mailed on application.

Manufactured and warranted by

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.,
Louisville, Ky., and
I. & E. GREENWALD,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. H. SETTLE, General Agent and Controller for the Southern and Western States.

de16 dSaSu&Tu&w1

MAGAZINES.

"THE LIVING AGE has no equal in any country."—[*Phila. Press.*

"It stands at the head of nineteenth-century literature."—[*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"The best periodical in America." — [*Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler.*

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE,

ISSUED every Saturday, gives fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each, or more than Three Thousand Double-Column Octavo Pages of reading-matter yearly, and is the only compilation that presents, with a satisfactory completeness as well as freshness, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serial and Short Stories, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the ABLEST LIVING WRITERS.

It is therefore indispensable to every one who wishes to keep pace with the events or intellectual progress of the time, or to cultivate in himself or his family general intelligence and literary taste.

Extracts from Notices.

"Were I, in view of all the competitors that are now in the field, to choose, I should certainly choose The Living Age."—[Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"In no other single publication can there be found so much of sterling literary excellence."—[New York Evening Post.

"The best of all our eclectic publications."—[The Nation, N. Y.

"The ablest essays, the most entertaining stories the finest poetry of the English language, are here gathered together."—[Illinois State Journal.

"For thinking people, the best of all the eclectic publications, and the cheapest. . . . It is a monthly that comes every week."—[The Advance, Chicago.

"It gives to its readers more than three thousand double-column octavo pages a year of the most valuable, instructive, and entertaining reading of the day. 'History, biography, fiction, poetry, wit, science, politics, criticism, art—what is not here?' It is the only compilation that presents with a satisfactory completeness, as well as freshness, the best literature of the almost innumerable, and generally inaccessible, European quarterlies, monthlies, and weeklies—a literature embracing the productions of the ablest and most cultured writers living. It is, therefore, indispensable to every one who desires a thorough compendium of all that is admirable and noteworthy in the literary world."—[Boston Post.

Published weekly at $8 a year, free of postage.

Address LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

The best Home and Foreign Literature at Club Prices.

["Possessed of 'LITTELL'S LIVING AGE' and of one or other of our vivacious American monthlies, a subscriber will find himself in command of the whole situation."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

For Ten Dollars, THE LIVING AGE, weekly, containing the cream of Foreign Periodical Literature, and either one of the leading magazines of home literature named below, will be sent to one address for one year, viz:

Harper's Monthly (or Weekly, or Bazar), The Atlantic Monthly, Lippincott's Monthly, The Galaxy, Old and New, Scribner's Monthly, The Overland Monthly, or Appleton's Journal (weekly); or, for $8 50, The Living Age and our Young Folks. Address as above. no18,de2&16

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale of a Valuable Shelby County Farm, Stock, Crop, &c.

ON Tuesday, December 19th, 1871, I will, as surviving partner of Middleton & Swearingen, offer, at public sale, the farm upon which I now reside, two miles south of Shelbyville, Ky., on the Mount Eden turnpike, containing 316 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with splendid improvements, having a good two-story brick house, containing seven rooms, with halls and veranda, and finished in modern style; a good barn, stables, crib, buggy and carriage-house, a new stone ice-house, and all other out-houses, all in good repair. There is an abundance of water on the farm. A good cistern and a well in the yard, and some three or four never-failing springs on the farm. The fencing is in good condition. The farm is all in grass except 75 or 80 acres. This farm could be divided into two farms. 15 head horses, 75 Berkshire sows, boars, and gilts, 12 head thoroughbred cattle, 50 head stock cattle and milch cows, 30 head fine Cotswold sheep.

Terms—The farm will be sold on four equal payments, one-fourth due and payable on the first day of January, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 1, 1872, at which time possession will be given, or sooner, if desired.

For further information apply to Neel & Ballard, Real Estate Agents, Shelbyville, Ky., or to the undersigned. [de13 d4] JOHN A. MIDDLETON.

THE PHŒNIX HOTEL

TO BE

PUBLICLY SOLD.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY authority of the Fayette Circuit Court in the action of W. S. Downey's administrator vs. W. S. Downey's heirs, creditors, et al., I will sell, publicly, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on **Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872,** (County Court day) at 12 o'clock, M., the purchaser to execute bonds for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale, and having the force and effect of judgment, and secured by personal surety joining therein, and by a lien on the property sold, said bonds to be made payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from date, in equal installments,

The Phœnix Hotel Lot,

On the southeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets, in the city of Lexington, Ky., together with all the buildings, furniture and fixtures thereon. The entire property, real and personal, will be sold together as a whole.

BARAK G. THOMAS, M. C. F. C. C.
d9 Sa&W tj8

Assignee's Sale in Bankruptcy.

AS assignee of Haydon Bros. & Co., bankrupts, I will offer at public auction, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Saturday, December 16, 1871, at the livery stable of John A. Meyer, on the north side of Green street, between Seventh and Eighth, Louisville, three fine trotting horses, one new, light trotting buggy, and one top buggy. Terms cash.

17 ThSu,14,15&16 W. W. GARDNER, Assignee.

FOR SALE.

For Sale on Long Credit, at Six Per Cent. Interest, a No. 1 Shelby County Farm.

WE have for sale one of the best farms of Shelby county, located in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools, within five miles of Shelbyville and one and one-half miles of a railroad station, on good roads. Its advantages as to barns, stables, and all necessary out-buildings, abundance of never-failing water for all purposes, conveniently distributed. Character of fencing and general condition of the farm is unsurpassed in Shelby county. The dwelling is a comfortable frame and log house (weatherboarded), containing four rooms, besides kitchen, servants' rooms and all necessary yard buildings. Everything about the place is in the best repair, and the farm ready to be worked to its maximum capacity without waiting to fix or clean up. It must be seen to be appreciated. This farm contains 247¼ acres, all but 40 acres of which is well set in clover and bluegrass. It will be sold at a reasonable price per acre. $5,500 cash, and balance in eight equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest, each payment bearing its own interest. Such a farm is rarely offered on such terms. To persons of industry, with limited cash capital, it offers an unusual chance to get a superior farm, for, with good management, this farm can be made to pay the deferred payments by its annual profits. For further information apply to the undersigned.

NEEL & BALLARD,
de2 Sat&tel Real Estate Agents, Shelbyville, Ky.

LAWYERS.

L. P. & A. W. LITTLE,

Attorneys-at-Law,

OWENSBORO, KY.

no19 eod1m*

R. W. & W. M. CAMPBELL,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law

AND LAND AGENTS,

BONHAM .... FANNIN COUNTY, TEXAS

75,000 Acres Land for Sale.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fannin, Grayson, Collin, Hunt, and Lamar, and in the United States Courts at Tyler; also in the Supreme Court of the State.

REFERENCES—Porch & Cooke, R. Brown & Co., Platt & Allen, Edelen, Huffaker & Shy, Moss & Semple, W. H. Stokes & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Payne, Dameron & Co., W. H. Litchford & Co., Wallace & Co., New Orleans. no4 Saty*

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS
Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: The Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. ja1 dtf

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of Schulthess & Co. has been dissolved by agreement, and A. M. Gazley has sold out to Chas. Schulthess his interest in the Beargrass Distillery property. Both members of the firm are authorized to liquidate the affairs of the firm.

A. M. GAZLEY,
CHARLES SCHULTHESS.

December 14, 1871. de15 d3

PORK PACKING.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of

ANDERSON, HAMILTON & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting the Pork-packing business at the Beargrass Pork-house.

Office—Rear of People's Bank, corner of Main and Second streets.

D. M. ANDERSON,
W. T. HAMILTON,
oc28 eod2m W. B. HAMILTON.

SKATES.

SKATES

AND BOYS' TOOL-CHESTS at A. McBRIDE'S,
de5 eod1m 73 Third st.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.

WINTERSMITH'S

BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS admirable combination of **Buchu and Pareira Brava,** the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It is infinitely superior to other preparations of Buchu, so-called, and, wherever it has been introduced, none other can be sold. For all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, Chronic Gleet, Leucorrhœa or Whites, &c., it is a certain cure. Those with shattered constitutions, and who long for youthful vigor, in fact, a new existence, will find in this remedy the long-looked-for "fountain of youth." It gives health, life and strength to all who follow its explicit accompanying directions.

TESTIMONY.

After All Other Remedies Had Failed.

Testimony of Robert Haskins, a Well-known and Prominent Citizen of Haskinsville, Green County, Ky.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several years I have been afflicted with what the doctors called "hemorrhage of the kidneys," frequently passing bloody urine, which caused me great pain and suffering. I was treated for it by the best physicians, both here in the country and in your city. They did me very little or no good. I tried some of the Extract of Buchu so largely advertised, but experienced only temporary relief. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava, and was told it was considered by physicians and druggists to be greatly superior to any other diuretic in the market. I commenced taking it with little hope of being benefited, but, from the time I took the first dose, I began to improve, and can say it has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever used. I am still taking it, and am confident it will effect a complete cure.

Very respectfully, ROBERT HASKINS.

From John H. Kerr, Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

LOUISVILLE, February 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For some time past I have been suffering with a kidney and spinal disease. I could find no relief for it. I tried many remedies I saw advertised—the buchus, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good. I found no relief until Mr. H. G. Isler, of this city, advised me to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava; that it had cured him of a similar disease.

I have taken one bottle, and am happy to say it has given me great relief.

I will continue to take it, as I am fully convinced that it will cure me entirely.

I am satisfied that your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the best medicine for kidney and spinal diseases, inflammations, &c., now in use.

Yours truly, JOHN H. KERR,
Passenger Agent Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.

Stricture and Inflammation of the Urethra and Bladder Cured after Several Years' Standing.

COLUMBIA, KY.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR FRIEND—Having had severe inflammation of the urethra and bladder, accompanied by obstinate stricture, for four or five years, and, after trying a variety of remedies, none of which gave me any apparent relief, I at last thought I would give your Buchu and Pareira Brava a trial. I am extremely happy to state that, by the use of two bottles, I am almost entirely cured. I think, by the use of another bottle, I will be completely relieved. E. H. BENTON.

February 17, 1871.

Testimony of W. P. Benedict, U. S. Gauger for the City of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—About one year ago a member of my family, who had been suffering for some time with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, was advised to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. I procured her a bottle. She took it, and, I must say, its effects were miraculous. It cured her at the time completely. She had no return of it until within the last month. After taking another bottle she is again entirely relieved. She thinks it the greatest medicine in the world. I most earnestly recommend it to all suffering from this disease.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,
W. P. BENEDICT.

PREPARED BY

C. H. WINTERSMITH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,

Wholesale Agents,

my31 eodtf 227 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

WINTERSMITH'S

Tonic Sirup

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE.

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.

THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations: The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure.

It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold.

Respectfully,
E. C. COLGAN,
Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

TESTIMONY.

Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chilling for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure. W. W. CASTEEL.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1871.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure.

DICK McCOURTNEY,
Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOVILLE, IND.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it.

C. H. RICHARDS.

September 9, 1869.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.

ARTHUR PETER & CO.,

Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
au2

FURNITURE.

J. W. DAVIS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail,

CORNER OF NINTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS.

A beautiful array of Furniture is now presented to our citizens at this large FACTORY'S WAREROOMS, which they will sell at REDUCED PRICES.

ne18 Satf

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

The Jefferson Southern Pond Draining Co. against E. J. Frisbee, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,717.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit:

Situated on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, about 6 miles from the city of Louisville, lot No. 1, as laid down in the plat filed with the Commissioner's report in case No. 22,798, Louisville Chancery Court, containing 34 acres, beginning in said road and running thence N 87 E 55¾ poles to a stake; thence S 3 E 77 poles to a stake, corner to lot No. 2; thence with the same S 87 W 84.32 poles to a stake in said road; and thence with the same to the beginning. Lot No. 3, in said plat, lying on said railroad, beginning at a stake N 45¾ E 11 feet from a maple, corner to Jeff. Williams, and running thence with Minor's line S 70 130 poles to a stake on the railroad; thence with the same S 15¾ E 60¾ poles to a stake in said road; thence N 45¾ W 101 poles to a stake, corner to No. 4; thence with the same S 44¾ E 240.6 poles to a stake; thence S 45¾ E 14.2 poles to a stake S 31¾ W 17 feet from a black jack, and N 16 E 8 feet from an ash, corner to Jeff. Williams; and thence with the same S 72 W 70 poles to the beginning, containing 178¾ acres.

Lot No. 5, in same plat, beginning at two black jacks, elm and hickory, on the east side of the railroad and corner to Johnson; running thence with line S 18 W 208 poles to a stake, corner to lot No. 6; thence with the same N 43¾ W 295.3 poles to a stake; thence S 44¾ E to a stake, corner to lot No. 4, and thence with the lines of Nos. 3 and 4 S 45¾ E 189 poles to the beginning, containing 316 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de13 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas W. Gibson vs. David Gentry; G. W. Welsh, Adm'r of Oswold Tyler, vs. the same—In Chancery, Nos. 24,179 and 24,237.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at a stone, corner to Hodgins, in Bell's line; thence with Bell's and J. B. Smith's line S 71 E 88 poles to a stake, corner to said Smith; thence with another of his lines S 20¾° W 150 poles to a white oak, corner to Hayward; thence with the same N 71° W 88 poles to a stone, corner to said Hodgins; thence with his line N 20¾ E 150 poles to the beginning, containing 75 acres, more or less, being the same land conveyed by H. Bridge and wife to David Gentry August 25, 1863, by deed recorded in book 118, page 292, except these from 53 acres sold to John F. Bates by and under a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, in case No. 21,143, reference being had to the records of said case for the metes and bounds of said exception.

Also another tract of land lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake where stands a black walnut, on the bank of Cedar creek, in Price Henry's survey; thence N 70¾° E 69 poles to a sassafras; thence 40° E 28 poles to said creek; thence down the same with its meanderings to the beginning, containing 4 acres, being the same land conveyed by John Smith and wife to David Gentry by deed of March, 1866, recorded in deed book 125, page 380.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de13 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

Casper Winterstein's Heirs against Casper Winterstein's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 24,379.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months,

Two lots of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Lot No. 1, beginning at a point in the east line of Thirteenth street 396 feet north of the north line of Walnut street, running thence north with Thirteenth street 31 feet; thence east and at right angles with Thirteenth street 31 feet; thence east and at right angles with 200 feet to an alley; thence south with said alley 6 feet; thence west 70 feet; thence south 25 feet; thence west 130 feet to the place of beginning. No. 2 begins at a point 6 feet south of the northeast corner of the lot above described, viz: at the back southeast corner of said lot; thence south along the alley 25 feet; thence westward 25 feet wide 70 feet. See deed from Sarah McGrath to Casper Winterstein, dated June 15, 1865.

The shares of the infants Jacob, Christina, and Anna shall not be paid by the purchaser, but remain a lien on the property, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their respective shares, or the same is withdrawn in the events and upon the conditions required in sec. 543 of the Civil Code of Practice.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de13 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

Gideon Phillips against S. K. Page. } In Chancery, No. 6,866.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, the following-described lot or parcel of land:

Commencing on the north line of Vine street 342 feet east of Campbell street; running thence east with the north line of Vine street 153 feet to the division line between one and two, as divided between Howard and Page; thence northwardly with said division line to the aforesaid alley; thence west with the south line of alley to a point 342 feet east of Campbell street; thence in a straight line southwardly to the beginning, except the portion thereof embraced in the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point in the north line of Jacob street 64 feet west of the west line of Wenzel street extended; running thence north 15 deg. 11 min. east 92 feet to the division line of lots 1 and 2, as divided between said Howard and Page; thence northwardly with said line 159 feet; thence southwardly 86 feet to the south line of Vine street; thence eastwardly 64 feet to the beginning, the excepted being the land embraced in the aforesaid deed.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de13 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

F. Kirchner's administrator, against F. Kirchner's heirs. } In Chancery, No. 24,213.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the south side of Mary street, being the eastern half of lot 22, in square No. 3, in the subdivision of lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, Beard against Campbell, in this court, fronting 25 feet on the south side of Mary street and running back at right angles to said street the same width 150 feet to an alley, being the same lot conveyed to said Kirchner by Anna Miller and F. Miller by deed dated Sept. 9th, 1866, and recorded in deed book 128, page 86.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de13 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

George W. Simmons against Henry C. Dorsey. } In Chancery, No. 24,515.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and the appurtenances, lying and being in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the south side of Green street, between Floyd and Preston streets, having a front on the south side of Green street of 16 feet 8 inches and extends back southwardly the same width 140 feet, being the eastern part of the lot designated on the map or plat of Booth's enlargement of the city of Louisville as lots Nos. 41 and 42.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de13 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

H. C. Rinker, &c., against James W. Osborn. } In Chancery, No. 24,604.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, viz:

40 feet of ground, and the improvements thereon, conveyed by W. F. Pettit to J. W. Osborn as trustee, situated on the north side of Portland avenue, between Second and Third cross streets, in that part of the city of Louisville called Portland, having a front of 40 feet on the said avenue, and extending back same width 210 feet, more or less, to an alley, being part of lot No. 5 conveyed by G. Duncan to said Pettit.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de13 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

Marshal's Sale.

John T. Milburn against E. J. Nelson, George W. Rose against Nelson & Folsom—In Chancery, Nos. 24,841 and 24,842.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 18, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city Louisville,

A large lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bedding, pillows, bolsters, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, queensware, divans, carpets, stoves, and many other articles necessary for housekeeping. This lot of goods is worthy the attention of buyers.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
de13 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. P. CARSON, Late of Evansville Ind.
R. J. DANIEL, Late of Evansville, Ind.
J. T. CARSON, Late of Woodbury, Ky.

CARSON, DANIEL, & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 287 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth,
se20 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY

MEDICAL.

WANTED,

EVERYBODY to give their wormy children DR. J. C. WILLS' WORLD WORM CANDY, composed of Calomel and Santonin, put along the center of a stick of highly-flavored candy. Each box contains six sticks. For sale by GEORGE H. CAREY, Wholesale Druggist, Louisville, Ky. no30 d1m

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Popular Medical Books (108 pages). **IMPEDIMENTS to Marriage;** their nature, cause and cure. Late Physiological discoveries in the interesting science of Reproduction. **SEXUAL EXHAUSTION,** from whatever cause, in middle or old age, and what can be done in such cases. About **pimples on the face** and giving sufficient reasons why people are **prematurely infirm.** All that the doubtful or inquisitive wish to know, a true marriage guide and private counselor. Sent in sealed envelop for **25** cents by

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A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing [illegible], how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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The Great Soothing Remedy.

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It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. [illegible]

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GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

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FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes 50 cents each; 5 for $2. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

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THE great combination of excellent qualities in the Chambers Piano has placed it in the front rank as the most satisfactory, the most lasting, and, consequently, the cheapest Piano in this country. I cordially invite the public to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. It is the universal opinion of all who have used or seen them that they are par excellence unrivaled. Send for Price Lists, or call on

WILL. S. HAYS,
oc19 eod3m Sole Agent, 160 Fourth st.

Sixty-five First Prize Medals Awarded.

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Southern Piano

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Every Piano fully warranted for five years. We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish Parlor Organs and Melodeons of the most celebrated makers, wholesale and retail, at **Lowest Factory Prices.**

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PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase se5 dtf

JEWELRY.

Christmas is Coming!

M. C. RAMSEY'S

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IS overflowingly full of new and beautiful good
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LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

GREAT BARGAINS AT

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Cheap Lace Store,

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REAL Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs at $5.
Real Valenc. Lace Handkerchiefs at $3.
Real Point and Point Applique Collars.
Real Lace Collars from 50c up.
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.
Rich Embroidered Collars and Cuffs at 25c a set.
Also a lot of Tidies and Antimacassars at very low prices. de3

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SAUDEK & JONES,

APOTHECARIES,

Corner Second and Green & First & Jefferson.

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COAL! COAL!

THE tow-boat Diamond is coming to us with a large tow of the "Hays Coal," out of the same hill and equal to the celebrated "Ormsby Coal." Customers will please hand in their orders.

KENNEDY & IRWIN,
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FLORAL BAZAR.

NOW on hand a fine variety of Japan Lilies, all first-quality bulbs, for fall planting.

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No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
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LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

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AND

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

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Leave. [Dec. 5. 1871.] Arrive.
8:20 A. M. Nashville, Memphis, & N. O. Mail, 10:[illegible]
7:45 P. M. Memphis, N. O., & Mobile Express, 7:[illegible]
11:45 P. M. Nashville and Southeastern Ex., 2:[illegible]
6:00 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail, 2:40 P. M.
3:15 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation......9:05 A. M.

The 8:20 A. M. train from Louisville will not stop at stations north of Lebanon Junction. Passengers for those stations must take 8:00 A. M. train from Louisville.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 12:30 P. M. and 5:35 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 1:15 P. M. and 6:40 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Sleeping-car for Nashville on 11:45 P. M. train will be in depot at 8:30 P. M., for reception of passengers, thus affording a full night's rest.

Bardstown accommodation connects at Samuels' Station with stages to and from Chaplin, Fairfield, and Bloomfield.

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de3 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway,

At corner Fourth and Main, under National Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cin'ti Ex. daily ex. Sunday	8:30 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
St. Louis and Cin. Ex., daily	3:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.
North Vernon Accommoda'n	7:00 A. M.	7:05 P. M.

The 3:15 P. M. train to St. Louis and 9:45 P. M. train from Cincinnati run daily. no18 dtf

MITCHELL ROUTE.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago

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72 MILES THE SHORTEST LINE

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ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,

—AND—

All Points West

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Tickets for sale at company's general ticket office southeast corner Fourth and Main streets, under National Hotel. Also, southwest corner Fourth and Main, and at Galt House, Willard, and Louisville Hotels.

	Arrives.	Departs.
St. Louis Express	7:15 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
Day Express	9:30 A. M.	6:40 P. M.
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The 6:40 P. M. departing and the 7:00 A. M. arriving RUN DAILY.

New, elegant reclining-chair cars on 6:40 P. M. to St. Louis daily, returning at 7:00 A. M.

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R. H. G. MINTY, Gen'l Superintendent.
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Southwest corner Fourth and Main sts.,
ja20 dly Louisville, Kentucky.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD

Through Route to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail except Sunday	3:30 A. M.	11:45 P. M.
Southern Fast Line [illegible]	7:30 A. M.	7:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express, daily	[illegible]	12:35 P. M.
Cin. Night Exp., ex. Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington Mail, ex. Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington Exp. ex. Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfort Accom'n, ex. Sunday	[illegible]	8:45 A. M.

Sleeping-cars on 10:40 P. M. [illegible] Cincinnati and Covington at [illegible] tickets to [illegible] offices: Depot, Third and Main, Galt House, Louisville, Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams to secure sleeping-cars. Through car for Shelbyville leaves at 3:55 P. M.

no18 dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

LOUISVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS

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THE ONLY LINE

Without Change of Cars from LOUISVILLE to

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO

—AND—

Eastern Cities

Trains leave Bridge Depot as follows:

8:30 A. M. Express, daily, except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to New York via Cambridge City and Pan-Handle. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

3:00 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis and Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New York via Bee-Line in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pullman's Palace Cars will be run on this train through to New York via Pan-Handle.

11:00 P. M. Express, daily, except Saturday, connecting for all points North, East, and West. Palace Night Cars, with reclining chairs, FREE to St. Louis.

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main streets. my15 dtf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.

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150 pcs Empress Cloth, all colors;
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250 pcs Fancy Plaids, assorted;
500 pcs Printed Delaines;
500 pcs ¾ Plain Alpacas;
300 pcs ¾ Corded Alpacas;
100 pcs ¾ Fancy Figured Alpacas.

Lusters.

300 pcs Pure Mohair, black and assorted;
300 pcs Demi " " "
300 pcs Alpaca Luster;
100 pcs Colored Alpaca Lusters.

Ginghams.

500 pcs Gordon's Ginghams;
1,000 pcs Amoskeag "
300 pcs Baird's Scotch "

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

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SPECIAL inducements offered to cash buyers. Agents for the sale of the New Albany Woolen and Cotton-mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, Sheeting, &c.

oc24 d3m McCORD, BRADLEY & CO.

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Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

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Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

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THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15th, 1871.—The Senate came to order at the usual hour, with Hon. Emery Whitaker in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Nesbitt, of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Gilbert—Courts of Justice—A House bill to fix the time of holding the Montgomery circuit court. Passed.

Same—A House bill to repeal an act protecting the public highway in Clark and Montgomery counties. Passed.

Same—A bill to legalize certain orders and proceedings of the Larue county court. Passed.

Same—A House bill to change the time of holding the April term of the Whitley quarterly court. Passed.

Mr. Standiford—Leave—A bill for the benefit of common school commissioners in Jefferson county.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 15, 1871.—The House was called to order at the usual hour by the Speaker (Mr. McCreary), and opened with prayer by the Rev. Father Young of the Catholic church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Messrs. Deaderick and McKenzie presented petitions, which were appropriately referred.

The rules were suspended to take up the following joint resolution offered by Mr. Garnett:

WHEREAS, The State of Kentucky is the owner of 7,780 shares, of $100 each, of the capital stock of the Bank of Kentucky; and, whereas, the stock in said bank is valued in the market at 100 cents, or par value; and, whereas, it is represented that the actual intrinsic value of said stock is 121 cents, or 21 cents above par; and that said bank has a large surplus, viz: $302,051 50, which should now be divided among the stockholders; that if a fair division of said surplus was now made the State would receive, and is entitled to, a large sum, viz: about $150,000; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be requested to report to this General Assembly at once, or as soon as they can do so, what is the market value of stock of the State in said bank; what is the actual intrinsic value thereof; what is the amount of the surplus fund of said bank, together with the evidences on which they base their statement.

Mr. Graves moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Sinking Fund. Rejected.

The resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Varnon—Codes and Practice—An act to further amend section 26 of the Civil Code of Practice. Rejected.

Mr. E. P. Johnson—Codes of Practice—Senate bill, entitled "An act to repeal an act to amend section 760, Civil Code of Practice." Rejected.

Mr. Sacksteder—Codes of Practice—Senate bill, entitled "An act to repeal an act, entitled 'An act to amend section 611, Civil Code of Practice,'" approved March 4th, 1865. Rejected.

Mr. Davidson—Propositions and Grievances—Senate bill, entitled "An act to authorize the county court of Meade county to raise money for the erection of public buildings in Meade county."

The committee reported a substitute for the bill, which was adopted, and then the bill passed.

Same—An act to repeal part of an act to prohibit the granting of license to sell whisky, &c. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of W. H. Hughlett, jailer of Simpson county. Passed—yeas, 89; nays, none. (Appropriation of $231 for keeping a lunatic.)

Mr. Walter Evans—Judiciary—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Hopkinsville. Passed.

Mr. Graves—Ways and Means—Senate resolution in relation to officers of the General Assembly drawing pay from time to time, &c. Amended so as to include clerks of the Committees on Enrollments, and passed.

Same—Senate bill, entitled "An act to amend an act in relation to stationery for members," &c. Passed.

Same—An act to let out to the lowest bidder the contract for furnishing the State with stationery. Rejected.

Mr. Anderson—Corporate Institutions—An act to amend an act to incorporate the Public Library of Kentucky. Passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Senate resolution in relation to the sale of stock owned by the State in turnpike roads, &c. Concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. E. Polk Johnson offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The Female High School, of Louisville, Ky., will be in the city on Saturday, December 16th; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the courtesies of this House be extended to them during their stay.

Mr. Hoskins offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That Col. E. A. James, of Chattanooga, Tenn., be invited to the privilege of this House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted Messrs. Blakey, Foote, Rowlett and Sellers.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending December 15, 1871:

George Schweiss to Joseph Speer, Main street, east of Webster, 28 by 150 feet	$920 00
R. A. Robinson to John Hehl, First street, south of Breckinridge, 35 by 200 feet	2,000 00
Elizabeth Nelson to Ed. Hughes, Second street, south of Breckinridge, 85½ by 200 feet	4,287 50
Thomas W. Miller to Isaac P. Boomer, 1 acre in Jefferson county, Ky	250 00
Joseph Hall to H. H. Childers, corner of Wayne and Lloyd streets, 105 by 160 feet	500 00
Martin Burkhart to Bryan & Owings, interest in land	582 00
A. M. Gaslay to C. Schulthess, interest in Beargrass distillery	25,000 00
H. W. Reynolds to Stuart Robinson, corner of Sixth street and Magnolia avenue, 40 by 200 feet	1,400 00
D. M. McHenry to W. E. Mitchell, Jacob street, 100 by 128 feet Same to same, Broadway, 41 7-12 by 160 feet Same to same, Jacob street, 50 by 175 feet Same to same, Laurel street, 50 by 175 feet	10,000 00
Daniel Lavielle to Adam Krausher, Twenty-second street, between Grayson and Jefferson, 20 by 90 feet	300 00
W. E. Mitchell to A. Levi & Co., Jacob street, 100 by 128 feet Same to same, Broadway, 41 7-12 by 160 feet Same to same, Jacob street, 50 by 175 feet Same to same, Laurel street, 50 by 175 feet	11,000 00
Conrad Heil to Jacob Karcher, Newburg road, 25 by 230 feet	300 00
J. E. Wolford to Pat McMilty, Delaware street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 20 by 200 feet	1,450 00
L. B. & S. G. Redd to L. & J. Block, 5 lots in block 2, Redd's subdivision	5,600 00
B. W. Boatwright to Jacob Bauman, Portland avenue, 19½ by 150	1,600 00
C. O. Smith to W. W. Hulings, Shelby street, south of Kentucky, 33 by 180½ feet	1,025 00
A. Bischoff to John Travel, Newburg road, 50 by 184 feet	1,900 00
James S. Barrett to Edward Holbrook, First street, south of St. Catherine, 70 by 200 feet	4,900 00
Louisa Moore to Lynds Dodge, 4 acres in Jefferson county, Ky	153 66
Same to same, 224 acres in Jefferson county, Ky	5,600 00
B. Olliges to Jacob Schindler, Clay street, south of Roselane, 25 by 105 feet	1,325 00

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued from the County Clerk's office for the week ending December 15, 1871:

Wm. Mealy to Maggie Holland.
Chas. Rohiffs to Mollie Bechtold.
John Kremer to Elizabeth Gutmuth.
Frank Graham to Mary C. Cumpsey.
Geo. W. Hider to Henrietta Ray.
Martin Berger to Catharine Berroald.
August Mirclas to Mary Zahn.
Nicholas Hoffmann to Elizabeth Deffler.
Walter Stafford to Lizzie Campbell.
Daniel S. Neafus to Eliza Watkins.
Mack Ramsey to Fannie Jones.
John Ogle to Jeannette G. Grierson.
John Field to Rosa A. Crouch.
Geo. W. Terry to Sedonia A. C. McCawley.
John Balser to Mary Bueir.
John Schudes to Martha Fischer.

COLORED.

Richard Spalding to Ellen Sisson.
Alexander Gunn to Bettie Johnson.
James Miller to Lucinda Earley.

☞ An unknown man jumped from a bridge, at New York, a day or two since, and was supposed to be drowned. A rope was fastened around his leg and he was tied to a log, agreeably to the absurd rule that a drowned body cannot be moved till the coroner arrives. An alderman present remonstrated, and the man was finally fished out yet alive, though he soon died in spite of all that could be done to restore him. His resuscitation would have been easy if taken out when first seen. Such red tape reminds us of a polite student, who let a man drown because he had not been introduced to him.

R. B. Phillips, of Princeton, N. J., had his pockets picked in a Broadway, N. Y., stage of $3,000, on Tuesday.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

KANSAS grows peanuts successfully.

PAREPA'S Cincinnati season "foots up a loss."

A KANSAS [illegible] ate nearly half his bedblanket and died of inflammation.

PHILADELPHIA had sense enough to abstain from subscribing for a season of Nilsson.

J. CASSIUS MERRILL, the incomplete news editor, still madly refrains from parting his hair in the middle.

LARGE numbers of Republican newspapers have virtuously abstained from publishing Governor Palmer's last message.

CAPT. E. BARTON BARNARD, late of the Louisville press, is now publishing one of the liveliest newspapers in Illinois—the Olney Times.

MISS SHAW, of Boston, has turned all the other girls green with envy. It is reported by Jenkins that she "interested and amused the Duke by her vivacious remarks."

MR. REDFIELD, of the Cincinnati Commercial, has been to see Sumner, and confirms the report that Charles is a great man. Mr. R. also finds that the Massachusetts statesman looks much like Robert Toombs.

NINE out of seventeen Louisvillians are nightly lulled by the reverberating howl of a neighboring dog. The dog is an institution which is protected by law, and which keeps up our supply of hydrophobia.

COUNT JORJHARDING, of the Imperial staff, is authority for the statement that the Grand Duke is *fiance* to a pale and lovely Danish maid, whose fair face greeted him on his first outward-bound voyage in the Svetlana.

THE fashion of wearing eye-glasses is becoming more and more prevalent among very young ladies. It does not appear to be affectation, but probably arises from the fondness inherent in the female mind for spectacles of all kinds.—[World.

A CONFLICT is raging between George Francis Train and the Cincinnati Commercial. The Commercial looks upon George as "a blasphemous idiot," and the Next President retorts by a terribly sarcastic allusion to the editor of the Commercial as "Yourat Bedstead."

THE Intelligent Jury and the Eloquent Prosecuting Attorney accomplish their hellish designs in Ohio as well as in all the other States of the Union. Mr. William Kelly has just been released from the Ohio penitentiary, after a twelve-years' stay, facts having come to light which prove that he is innocent of the murder which led to his incarceration.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Five and Twenty Years Ago and Now—The Present Congress—Old Faces and New Faces.

Current Topics.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1871.

Five and twenty years have changed the city of Washington from a town no larger than your suburban neighbor, New Albany, to a magnificent city. And how different the mode of travel in reaching it now from what it was at that time. The route of travel then was by the old National road over the mountains in the old-fashioned stage, and the time consumed in the trip, two weeks or more. Now the traveler from Louisville can start on the Short-line road at 7 o'clock one morning, at 2 P. M. take the Marietta train to Parkersburg and thence by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad arrive in Washington at 1 o'clock the next evening. This is the shortest, best and most popular route to the Federal city. Once here, the stranger or correspondent, no matter which, after the necessary ablutions, etc., wends his way to the capitol, admires that splendid structure, and takes a look at the Congress in session. I assume the visitor comes at that interesting season, for no one but an office-seeker or a madman visits Washington at any other time. We drop into the gallery of the House and take a birds-eye view of the scene below. B. Butler, that strange compound of the intellectual and animal, at once attracts our attention. We note that he remains in his seat scarcely five minutes before he trots around to the seat of this or that member, talks with him, passes to another, thence back to his desk again, and this is repeated many times in the day.

Restless as the hyena in his cage, does the ghost of the murdered Mumford rise before him, is he susceptible of the visitation of conscience, or is it the nature of the beast? Who knows? Speaker Blaine in the constitution of his committees lately degraded Butler from his chairmanship, and he now occupies only a secondary position. He will pay Blaine for this, with interest, if the opportunity shall ever occur. By-the-by, the fairness with which he last formed the committees contrasts notably with their complexion heretofore. Beck and McHenry only, however, of the Kentucky delegation, are on important committees. Beck is on two of them, and McHenry on that of the Pacific railroad, one which ranks about the third or fourth in importance.

OLD FACES AND NEW.

There are many old faces, and as many new. Prominent among them is Garfield, a heavy-built man from Ohio, once a sort of a preacher, and afterward a sort of a general in the Union army, and now an average Congressman. His ability is overrated, but he is always at his post, and may be regarded as a rising man.

Dawes, of Massachusetts, on the Radical side of the House, also a faithful member, is close by. He is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and for a Radical unusually fair. He is ambitious, and had not Blaine tricked him out of the speakership three years ago, by shrewd maneuvers with the carpet-baggers, would have been high on the road to political honors. He has, probably, lost that golden opportunity which comes but once in a life-time. Job Stevenson, of Ohio, is also at hand. He is a well-favored man, and apt to be popular with the fair sex, but lacks brains. There are two things to be remembered in his career—his extreme secession notions at the beginning of the war, and his extreme radical views now. Those able-bodied negroes (Congressmen) are on the remote seats, ready to vote as Butler and his set direct. There are a few on that side.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS

are a better looking set of fellows. There is none of that hang-dog expression about them as though they had been stealing and were in fear of being caught. Generally they have a manly bearing. Judge Van Trump, of Ohio, is a splended type of manhood. Six feet and upwards in height, weighing more than two hundred pounds, "a front like Jove himself," and a mind stored with legal lore, Van Trump is at once a wise counselor and legislator. This is the man who, during the war, when he was a judge in Ohio, had the nerve to brave the anger of the Federal Government by ordering the arrest of Tod, the Governor of the State, for infracting its laws in aiding and abetting the arrest of Dr. Olds, a private citizen. General Morgan, also of Ohio, is another conspicuous member. He is a conscientious man, and his high character, well-poised mind, and spotless record, personally and politically, constitute him a trusted leader. Sam Cox is another; bright, witty, a perfect parliamentarian, who annoys and embarrasses the enemy by his points of order, his motions to adjourn (which are always in order), and other sharp tactics. He is the light-weight champion. Weight one hundred pounds.

Eldridge, of Wisconsin, is another always to be remembered by the Democracy as true as steel. God made him an honest man, and the devil himself couldn't corrupt him. Beck is not in his seat, but we know where he is and what he is doing. Nor is the brilliant Proc. Knott, of Duluth, who made himself famous in a day. Everybody, Democrats, Radicals, in and out of Congress, ask kindly after Knott, and want to know when he is coming back. So much for the *personale* of a few of our friends in the House. As there are no exciting subjects of debate before the holidays, most of the members, when not engaged in routine business, devote their time to discussing the chances of the next Presidential contest, or more especially as affecting it,

THE PASSIVE POLICY,

or possible policy, or "'possum policy," as some one has facetiously termed it. In and out of Congress it forms the chief topic of conversation; or, to be more accurate, perhaps I should say that it was the principal subject of discussion. But a week, if not a day, has diminished its importance. The proposition was novel, even startling, and naturally gave rise to extended comment throughout the country. And it is certainly true that a number of Democratic members were inclined to regard it with favor. But the interchange of opinions with their brethren here, as well as a more considerate view of the subject, has wrought a perceptible change. The conclusions arrived at by every leading Democrat I have met, and this includes every one at all prominent, is, that the adoption of the proposed policy would be fatal to the party and of no service to the country. So far, then, as the opinions or actions of the Democratic members of Congress may be of weight among their constituents, they will be for a *nomination by the National Democratic Convention*. But who may be the choice of that convention, whether a straight-out old-line Democrat, or whether it shall be a man of conservative opinions and of exalted character, the delegates to the convention can alone decide. In the meantime we will wait and pray.

THE AMNESTY BILL

that passed the House last session will probably receive the sanction of the Senate. It is the extreme of the magnanimity of the Radicals in Congress, who, with their President, profess a liberality of sentiment that will not bear the test of scrutiny. It is true the bill relieves a considerable number of persons who are now holding office, but that is its only merit. The truest and best in the South, those who are its representative men, and in whom that people repose confidence, are to be excluded.

GRANT'S HYPOCRISY

in this amnesty matter deserves the scorn of every honest man. Twice last year he had a paragraph written for his message recommending amnesty, and yet it finally appeared without any allusion to it. He afterwards said to an intimate friend that he had "forgot it." It is recommended in the annual message this year, but this even must have been an afterthought, if, as charged, he had determined to make no recommendation, but leave the question solely to Congress. Doubtless he changed base on this, as he did on civil service reform and other propositions, so as to spike the guns of Carl Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull, and other Republicans who, disgusted with his greed and avarice and incompetency, seek his overthrow. But the

DEVIL'S CLOVEN FOOT,

can not be concealed. Professedly for retrenchment and reform, the President's Senators, yesterday, when Senator Trumbull sought to revive the "Retrenchment" Committee, so as to investigate the frauds that have been and are being perpetrated by Government officials, spoke and voted against it and will probably defeat it ultimately. Well, it would be inconvenient, not to say embarrassing, to have an honest committee look into the transactions of some of the President's friends. And he deserves their support and gratitude for interfering in their behalf through his pack in the Senate.

THE WHISKY TAX,

or rather its consolidation has been moved already in the Senate. The subject belongs to the Ways and Means Committee in the House, who will act upon it in due time. That their consideration will be favorable to the proposition can not be doubted, but it is still an open question as to the amount of the tax. The chances are that it will be fixed at about seventy-five cents per gallon. W. G. O.

THE ENGLISH TREATY.

Speech of Hon. Garrett Davis on the San Juan Island Question.

A Statesman's View.

The convention between the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of American, dated January 14th, 1869, being under consideration by the Senate of the United States, in secret session,

Mr. Davis spoke as follows:

Mr. President: I was favorable to the ratification of the convention which made provision for the settlement of all outstanding claims between the United States and Great Britain, because I believed the mode which it proposed fair and honorable, and that it would have produced a result satisfactory to both countries. I thought the Senate made a mistake to reject it. But I am opposed to the treaty now under consideration, and will proceed to give some of the considerations which have brought me to vote against its ratification.

Many of the geographical and other facts, which I shall use in this argument, I have taken directly from the Senate Ex. Document, No. 29, 2d session of 40th Congress.

England and the United States had long set up conflicting claims to that portion of the continent of North America west of the Rocky Mountains, and between 40 deg. and 51 deg. 40 min. parallel north of the equator, and both upon asserted prior discovery and settlement. By 1846, this question seriously threatened to involve the two countries in war, and it then seemed that they were about to proceed to try their respective rights by wager of battle. To avert what would have been a great calamity to both countries, the English Government made a proposition to ours that:

"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britanic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the 49th parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties."

This proposition was made by the British plenipotentiary to our Government, 6th of June, 1846, and it was embodied without any change of language in a treaty between the two governments of date 17th of same month, which, on the 18th, was ratified by the Senate—ayes 41 to nays 14. Being the overture of the British government, in its own chosen language, its interpretation should be strict as to that power.

In the course of this 49th parallel westward lies Vancouver's Island, from northwest to southeast 278 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 50 to 65 miles, and separated from the main land by Queen Charlotte's sound, the Gulf of Georgia and the strait of Juan de Fuca. The continuation of the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions along the 49th parallel would have given the southern end of Vancouver's Island to the United States. To obviate that, and for no other purpose, the British Government proposed such a deflection of the boundary line from that parallel of latitude as would leave to it the whole of the island. The object for changing the direction of the line was obvious and reasonable; and it was equally manifest that for the island in the way, such deflection of the line from the parallel of latitude would never have been proposed, or even thought of by the British Government.

That Government had long been in the active exercise of jurisdiction over that whole region of country by the instrumentality of the Hudson Bay Company; and through its officers and agents, familiarly acquainted with all the great geographical features—much more so than was the Government of the United States.

Vancouver's Island lies upon the coast of North America, between 48 deg. and 19 min. and 50 deg. 53 min. north latitude, and is severed from the continent and by the three large and connected bodies of water, Queen Charlotte's Sound on the north, the Gulf of Georgia on the east, and the strait Juan de Fuca on the south. The 49th parallel, in its westward course, passes through the Gulf of Georgia and Vancouver's island so as to throw about one-fifth of the island to its south, and to deflect the boundary line, if it were agreed to be placed upon that parallel, so as to give the whole island to Great Britain, seemed quite reasonable and proper; and it would have been arranged without difficulty if the gulf had been an open body of water and free of islands; but immediately from the forty-ninth parallel for a full degree south, and to Fuca strait, the gulf is filled with a myriad of islands, mostly small, but some of considerable size. These islands have a number of channels of various sizes threading between them; and while they and the intervening water occupy a full degree north and south, their space east and west is not less than a degree. The immediate and only object of the British Government in proposing a deflection of the boundary line was to save the south end of Vancouver's Island.

[illegible] the treaty of 1783 between [illegible] and events had made it very desirable for England to have the northeast corner of the State of Maine for a right of way between her provinces, and she set up claim to it without right, and literally bullied the United States out of it. That settlement had left much rankling feeling with the American people.

The pending dispute had greatly attracted and aroused the country. There was a large party for waging war with England to sustain our right to 54-40. They remembered our ignoble surrender of the northeastern frontier, and they inflamed the country by recurring to it. The thoroughly informed and able British diplomatists knew that our Government were claiming more of the country than they had right to; and they knew equally well that their right did not extend further south than the valley of Fraser river. They offered a compromise boundary on the 49th parallel, with a deflection that would merely give them the small residue of Vancouver's island, believing that, if this parallel would be conceded, it would be with that adjunct. But, greatly desiring this, they therefore submitted a proposition on that parallel, with only such deflection as would give England all of Vancouver's Island.

To limit their right to Vancouver's island, it was requisite that the boundary line should be carried westward along the forty-ninth parallel until it intersected the channel which washes Vancouver's island, and which separates it from the continent. Any channel which begins and lies south of that parallel, or any channel which does not separate the continent from Vancouver's island, does not fulfill the treaty, and can not be the one referred to in it.

The Gulf of Georgia is not the channel referred to in the treaty. If that had been intended it would not have been denominated a channel, but a gulf, and it would have been referred to by its name, "Gulf of Georgia," and without the description of proceeding in a southerly course. Like "Fuca's straits," in the same context, its name would have expressed its identity, geographical position, extent and course. There is a channel in that archipelago, now known by the name of "Rosario strait," formerly "Vancouver's strait," not the nearest one to the continent, which the British authorities insist strenuously to be the channel referred to in the treaty; but its merit is that it would give them most of that archipelago of islands; it certainly has none other, and should be rejected on several grounds: 1. It does not intersect the 49th parallel, and its northern end is a full half degree to the south of it. 2. It does not separate the continent from Vancouver's island. *To separate means to divide, to sever, to part*, and Rosario strait does not divide, sever, part, the continent from Vancouver's island. True, it lies between them; but in its whole course, a considerable distance away from both, and there are many islands of that archipelago, and several other channels, one of them longer, broader and deeper, between them. Rosario channel being more than one degree from Vancouver's island it neither cuts off the continent from the island nor the island from the continent.

The English channel separates the continent of Europe from the island of England, but it does not sever that continent from Ireland, although it lies between them. It is the breadth of England away from Ireland, and, consequently, cuts off the latter island from no object.

One object can not *separate*, disunite two others, unless it is situate between them, and is in contact with both: the Gulf of California lies between the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and yet it does not separate them; it is a great distance from both. The Gulf of Mexico is located between Florida and the Pacific ocean, but it does not separate them, although it washes Florida, for it is a great distance from the Pacific ocean. Hudson's Bay is between Greenland and the United States; it does not separate them; it is a long way from both; and, although it binds on the British possessions, it does not separate them from the remote Greenland.

The same reasons which require Rosario strait to be rejected, as not being the channel called for in the treaty, compel the rejection of the Canal de Haro. It, too, begins and lies altogether south of the 49th parallel, and is some distance away both from the continent and Vancouver's island. But according to the main, logical proposition of the British authorities, it, too, separates the continent from that island, inasmuch as it lies between them. It is true those diplomatic logicians make much effort to retain Rosario and to exclude De Haro upon the ground that the treaty traces the boundary line westward along the 49th parallel, and, as it first reaches Rosario strait, that channel first cuts off the continent, and thus fulfills the call for *the channel* in the treaty, although it is far distant from Vancouver's island.

This proposition is liable to several objections, two of which have already been stated: 1. That strait does not reach as far north by a long distance as the 49th parallel. 2. It does not separate the continent from Vancouver's island, and could not unless it was between and in *contact* with them both. 3. That strait does not bind on the continent at all, but is separated from it by a chain of islands stretching along its whole course from north to south, Lummi, Sinclair, Cypress, Gumas, Fidalgo and Whidby islands, and directly behind and east of this chain of islands there is another channel, without a name, that beats directly against the mainland of the continent. 4. Rosario strait, at the date of the treaty, was well known by that name, and also by the name of Vancouver's strait it was then particularly well known by the Hudson Bay Company, and the government and merchants of England. If it were the channel meant in the treaty it would have been there set forth by one or both those names in the alternative. But it was not a channel with a name, but one that had not then been named, that was intended and proposed by the British government. If it had had a name, the most natural and certain way to give it identity would be to express its name in the treaty, there to call it by its name. For greater assurance other description is given, and, as there is no mention of them, it is satisfactory evidence that the channel proposed had no name. The absence of the name becomes part of its description and important in its identification.

The channel referred to in the treaty is not the Gulf of Georgia, but it is one of the half-dozen channels that find their way among the teeming archipelagoes of its southern end; and it can not be missed by any inquirer, except by design, for there is but one that will fulfill all the calls by which it is nominated in the treaty. 1. It is without a name. 2. It is intersected by the forty-ninth parallel of latitude north. 3. It separates the continent from Vancouver's island. 4. It proceeds in a southerly direction to Fuca's straits. 5. And by those straits into the Pacific ocean—and this is the channel that has its beginning on the southern margin of the Gulf of Georgia, immediately behind a small island named Thetis, opposite the mainland between Frazer river and the 49th parallel, and doubling around Thetis island, flows southerly along the coast of Vancouver's island and by Thetis, Kupper and Salt Spring islands, on their west, into Regatta channel, and along its short course and southerly direction, when it again turns toward the south and passes in that direction between a series of smaller islands into Fuca's straits, on the southwest side of San Juan island, and by those straits into the Pacific ocean. The course of this channel is southerly from where it is intersected by the 49th parallel, and its general course is almost due south. [illegible] treaty does not require it to proceed [illegible] as the British [illegible] claim, but southerly, in the direction of the South. It is true that the [illegible] the Canal de Haro [illegible] proceeds in a [illegible] direction; but it is just as strong [illegible] cause its northern [illegible] easterly course. [illegible] south may [illegible] north, but as to the other [illegible] Thetis island, its [illegible] not so considerable [illegible] in truth, literally [illegible] and it had the other [illegible] ty to the sole primary [illegible] boundary line, to give [illegible] of Vancouver's island [illegible].

The treaty traced the boundary line along the forty-ninth parallel to a certain point, and calls for "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island and thence southerly." According to the English authorities claim that the Rosario strait, being in intermediate position between the continent and the Canal de Haro, and the treaty separating the continent from the island, the greater from the lesser, and not the lesser from the greater—it is therefore so clearly "the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," called for in the treaty, as to be literally and undeniably the true channel, and to leave no room for any construction whatever in the ascertainment of the true channel. I have never had occasion to examine a more unsound, a more vicious argument.

In the first place it is obvious that the word *continent* introduced before "Vancouver's Island" in the treaty was caused by the accident of the boundary line being laid down from east to west. The idea that upon reflection the greater was detached from the lesser, and not the lesser from the greater, the continent from the island, and not the island from the continent, that the usual order was reversed to give a particular meaning to the treaty, is but a conceit, which originated long after the treaty was made, and is refuted by all the facts and circumstances appertaining to it. And if it were not, that reverse order being insidiously introduced into its own proposition by the British Government for an advantage, ought to be rejected.

But take it that the treaty separates the continent from the island would that amount to anything more than a mere play upon words? Would that prove that a channel lying partly between the continent and that island, but nowhere approaching one, and indeed both, nearer than many miles, separated, severed, cut them apart? If so, how far away may two bodies of land be from a body of water to be separated by it? And what number and extent of other objects may intervene between the water and each body of land without interfering with its severance of them?

The leading, the only idea in making the deflection of the boundary line was to separate the end of Vancouver's island south of the 49th parallel from the territory of the United States and give it to Great Britain; to separate the continent, or any part of the continent from anything, was not the business or purpose of either government; and those words, "the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of north latitude, with such deflection as will give to her Majesty the whole of Vancouver's island," would unquestionably have expressed and secured the purpose of both governments and would require the adoption of the channel I have been urging, and be in full accord with the treaty as it is worded.

Indeed, the introduction of the term continent into the treaty authorizes an argument, and of much force, in opposition to the one deduced from it by the British authorities. Those vast bodies of land denominated continents, comprehend not only their mainlands but the adjacent islands. The continent of North America comprehends all its mainland, and all its near islands, including Vancouver's island and the whole archipelago of the southern portion of the Gulf of Georgia, which I have been discoursing. If the term mainland instead of continent had been used in the treaty, none of those intervening islands would have been implied and carried in that term; but the term continent there has its full comprehension of mainland and all the islands, except Vancouver's island; and the channel which separates the other islands or any of them from that island, fulfills the language of the treaty, by separating the continent from Vancouver's island, and secures to England the full and entire object of making the deflection in the boundary line.

But if the Gulf of Georgia were in fact the channel referred to in the treaty, by position, body of water, breadth, depth, length, and course, its middle, its deepest channel, its thalweg will be found in that part of it named Canal De Haro; by all those features the Rosario strait must be rejected.

Great Britain has not a color of right to the island San Juan. There were no settlements on Vancouver's island at the date of the treaty, of such extent as to direct attention to San Juan then but little known, in particular reference to Vancouver; but as time and events moved on, the commercial district and city of Victoria sprung up on the southern border of Vancouver, and then it was revealed that San Juan occupied a position to command them and the inner water-way around Vancouver. England, true to the selfish and dominating spirit of her traditional policy, without right, but because it would promote her interest and power, laid claim to that island and commenced steps to take possession of it; and she has striven with her characteristic obstinacy, fruitfulness of resources, and arrogant spirit to drive us from our plain right. True American statesmen should always have said to her: Our right to island San Juan is full and so clear that we will not make it a question for arbitration any more than we would Staten Island. We will state our title to San Juan, but we will not discuss it with you; it is too plain for discussion. We will not now go to war to settle your unfounded claim, but we are always ready by force of arms to prevent or oust any possession you may attempt. It is our fixed purpose never to yield, but eventually to have its undisputed possession.

For about two centuries England has claimed to be the mistress of the seas, nor has the proud boast been an idle one. Her colonies have long been planted widely over the world, and she has said her reveille heralds the diurnal course of the sun all around the globe. She has monopolized the great naval and commercial positions of both hemispheres, and where a new one is opened up by settlement, production and business, she is prone to seize upon and appropriate it. She has long floated more ships than all other nations, claimed herself to wield the trident of Neptune, and to give the law to his vast dominions. Her people are at the head of the human race, and for ten centuries, more [illegible] have influenced its affairs. Her [illegible] of government, polity and jurisprudence, dating back to the Heptarchy, are gradually taking possession of every civilized people; and her language is becoming vernacular to countries which, in a few centuries, will constitute the homes of half the human race. In intellect, courage, progress and strength of character, no people has equaled them, none has contributed so much to universal civilization, and none are such safe conservators of its inestimable achievements. But who can portray the debt which the United States of America owes to England—in race and personal characteristics, in religion, political, civil and judicial principles and institutions, in language, art, science and literature, in all that is noblest in human nature and whatever appertains to it?

We are the scion of that great stock. In our infancy and feeble years we suffered much and grievous wrong at her hands. She has been slow and reluctant to realize and recognize our majority and equality of rights and strength. But let all that be past—she is at length beginning to make noble atonement. We must, however, assist her to perfect her lesson in moderation and justice, by letting her know throughout the future that, in all our relations, we ask nothing but what is right, we submit to nothing that is wrong.

If England had never had an existence the intellect of man can form no idea to what a vast extent the world's history would have been modified; and now it could suffer no greater catastrophe than her annihilation. We would abstract nothing from her power, her influence, her glory. But let these two kindred powers be firmly and perpetually united in friendship and confidence, and their institutions and liberties, the welfare and happiness of mankind could have no better guaranty!

NEW ALBANY.

Business was very dull in police circles yesterday.

There was nothing doing in the Police Court yesterday.

The river was slowly falling at this port yesterday.

The new wharf improvement was completed yesterday.

The County Clerk has issued only nine marriage licenses during the month.

J. K. March, Esq., prosecuting attorney Criminal Court, was in the city yesterday.

The thermometer stood as follows yesterday: 6 A. M., 20 deg.; 2 P. M., 40; 6 P. M., 30.

E. Beckman & Co. received a large lot of fine hogs from Meade county, Ky., yesterday.

There was no business of interest to the public transacted in Justice Monroe's court yesterday.

Four hundred dollars have been subscribed for the repair of the Methodist church at Georgetown.

The United States Courts at Indianapolis adjourned yesterday to meet in this city January 13, 1872.

The boring at the artesian well at Corydon has attained the depth of five hundred and twenty feet.

Lieutenant George A. Bicknese, U. S. N., was expected to arrive at home last night to spend the holidays.

The citizens of New Albany have $6,000 invested in the Public Library drawing to come off in Louisville to-day.

Albert Edwards, colored, paid $9 95 in the City Court yesterday afternoon for assaulting Joshua Brown, a brother moke.

McMahan, Goodloe & Co. killed 650 hogs yesterday, with 600 in pens last evening. Prices yesterday were quoted at $4 25@4 30.

Postmaster D. W. Voyles was at Indianapolis yesterday in attendance at a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The "Juvenile Literary Lyceum," recently organized in this city, will meet at the residence of Mr. Peter Mann next Tuesday evening.

Mr. Charles A. Long, recently re-elected President of the Lower Board of the Louisville Council, was formerly a resident of this city.

R. J. Dukes, engineer of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis railroad, will leave for Princeton to-day on business of the company.

The concert to be given by the young ladies of the Female High School next Friday night at the Opera-house promises to be a very fine affair.

It is conceded by all that attended the Theater Comique Thursday night that John Nichols and wife are the best performers in the company.

The indications are that the Opera-house will be crowded Monday night, on the occasion of the first appearance of Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

Noble C. Butler, Esq., of this city, has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, also to practice in the United States Courts, District of Indiana.

Aiken's New York Dramatic Company will give an exhibition at the Opera-house next Wednesday night, when the Witches of New York will be produced.

Rev. Robert Dickson, D. D., will assume the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church to-morrow. He was expected to arrive from New Lisbon, Ohio, last evening.

Rev. W. McK. Hester, presiding elder of New Albany District M. E. Church, left for New Philadelphia, yesterday morning, to attend quarterly meeting at that place.

The Theatre Comique was well filled again last night. La Belle Blanche is unsurpassed as a favorite clog dancer, and all the members of the troupe are very fair performers.

The total excavation at the big tunnel on the Air-Line railroad up to last evening was at the east end 850 feet, west-end 130 feet, first shaft 590 feet, second shaft 260 feet.

The lecture of Miss Jennie F. Willing, of Philadelphia, before the members of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, at Centenary church Thursday night, on "The Women of India," is spoken of as a very fine effort.

An old darkey named Jones complained at the police station yesterday that the notorious Thornton Grey had "suaded off one of his children." The police were in search of the kidnapper yesterday, and Thornton is likely to come to grief.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: F. G. Dannecher to Gilbert Budd, lots 39, 41, 43 and 45, Upper Vincennes street, plat 63, $1,700; Benjamin LaForce to Henry Leow, 156 acres, 33 and 34, 5, 5 in Floyd and Harrison counties, $1,085.

Mrs. A. K. Dennis and child, Miss Alice Dennis, Buffalo, New York; T. J. Cassell, Henry J. Monsch, W. E. Grove, Louisville; M. S. McDougal, Pittsburgh; Wm. G. Shaw, F. J. Wolfe, H. B. Stoy, W. V. Stoy, city; S. A. Wolfe, [illegible] David Wal[illegible] U. Crane [illegible] G. Gewell, [illegible] Mitchell, [illegible] Bedford; Fred Case, South Bend; F. H. Casey, Rockport; Wm. S. Mason, Cincinnati; Fred I. Hanover, Chicago; A. Nixon, Bloomington, Ind., were registered at [illegible] Hotel yesterday.

The intervening party in the celebrated chancery suit of Charles E. Bill, trustee, vs. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company, are making a desperate fight to gain possession of the road. This party is represented [illegible] and others, who claim to be the only bondholders of that corporation since it was sold by the sheriff of White county, in April, 1869, the foreclosure [illegible]. The road was sold for $100,000, and about $7,000,000 worth of eight and ten per cent. mortgage bonds surrendered to the sheriff to pay the purchase. The purchasers then organized a company, converted the bonds into stock, making the capital $3,000,000. This conversion is claimed by the Shaw party to have made the bonds surrendered worthless, and the bonds now held by the Shaw party, which they refused to surrender for stock, they claim are the only valid bonds now in existence. Evidence in support of this point was taken before Simeon K. Wolfe, Esq., of this city, Master in Chancery, to ascertain the facts and report them to the United States Court.

Light Railways.

A wooden railway, four feet eight and a half inch gauge, is being constructed in the province of Quebec, Canada. The rails are of maple, four by seven inches and fourteen feet long; the ties of hemlock and tamarac. The cost of the line, thirty miles long, including nine stations, car and locomotive depot, engine and repairing shops, engine and tender, two passenger cars, eight grain-cars, and twenty-five wood-cars, is $5,000 a mile; and in this amount are also included land damages, fences, etc. An experimental trip has been made on the completed portion of the road, the train going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and running with remarkable smoothness.

☞ The days of miracles have not yet passed, as may be observed any day by those curious enough to follow the blind, dumb and maimed beggars on Broadway to their homes on the east side. There they see, speak, and walk as well as anybody, giving up their infirmities with their character of professional mendicants.—[N. Y. Tribune.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	4 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA	1 P. M.
New Orleans	SHANNON	5 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Camelia, Madison.	Morning Star, Hend.
Sandy, Troy.	Sam J. Hale, Memphis.

Departures Yesterday.

Gen. Buell, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend.	Sandy, Troy.
Robt. Burns, Cin.	Champion No. 6, Cin.
Belfast, New Orleans.	Sam J. Hale, Cin.

[*Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.*]

The river continues to recede slowly. It is approaching the latest low water mark. There were three feet eight inches in the canal yesterday, and twenty inches in the Indian chute. The weather was clear and cold, but at night seemed to moderate very slightly. Business is dull, everybody waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up. Some anxiety is expressed about the ice prospect, but many of the most reliable weather-prophets are predicting a rise in the first part of next month. One made a bet yesterday that there would be a coal rise before New Year's Day. There is absolutely no news of interest in marine circles.

The Belfast left Portland wharf yesterday for New Orleans.

The Ben Franklin leaves in the Cincinnati mail line this morning, and the Gen. Lytle this afternoon.

The Sam J. Hale stuck on Portland bar yesterday, but worked off and passed on up to Cincinnati.

The Belle Lee met with a serious accident above Napoleon Wednesday. She broke her crank pin and blew out her cylinder heads, killing one man.

The coal merchants of Pittsburgh are raising a fund to dredge the channel at the Pan-Handle railroad bridge. Two thousand dollars will be required to do the work.

The little steamer Arkansas Traveler sailed majestically over the falls yesterday with a tow. It is said that she will ply between this point and Salt river as a regular packet. She was built at Westport, and is commanded by Capt. Rogers.

The Camelia came in from Madison, having undergone a thorough overhauling. She will take a few observations on the ice prospect before loading for Tennessee river. Her repairs cost her owners a thousand dollars, and she is now as good as a bran-new boat.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: "The trestle work under the bridge has been removed, and the only obstructions now there are the remains of the two coffer-dams in the channel span. Workmen are busily engaged in pulling up what is left of the coffer-dam near the Kentucky pier. It is now out of sight, and they will soon have succeeded in placing it entirely out of danger. The other coffer-dam has yet been untouched."

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday has the following: "The America, leaving for Memphis to-morrow, is loading at 50 cents per pound lots, flour $1, pork $1 25 and whisky $1 50 per barrel. Capt. James Kirker has gone to Pittsburgh to purchase a towboat, and was talking some of buying the new hull built for the machinery of the Neville. The river being too low for business in the Memphis trade, the Minneola, with Capt. W. B. Miller in command will leave in place of the Telegraph, this evening, for Big Sandy, under the auspices of the Big Sandy Packet Company.—Baltimore is agitating the question of securing Congressional aid for the improvement of its harbor, and predicates its claim on the fact that it has a commerce of about $9,800,000, on which the Government has a revenue of about a quarter of a million of dollars. The Ohio river, if improved as desired, will bear upon its bosom a commerce many times more valuable than that which visits the city of Baltimore, and which will indirectly afford the Government a larger revenue than it receives at the port of Baltimore. If any appropriations are made, let the improvement of the Ohio river come in for a share. The Maryland Congressmen are very active in behalf of Baltimore.—Capt. J. M. Totten, late pilot of the United States dredging boat Octavia, left her as she was going up the Ouachita river, with which he is not acquainted. He has gone on the United States snag-boat De Russey, Captain Birch commanding.—Major Blackmore's new tow-boat has arrived at Pittsburgh from Freedom, and will be completed by the 1st of February.—Pilot Jas. W. Corns, of the Maysville packet St. James, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Aurelia L. Dickson, of Cincinnati. The happy couple left for St. Louis on the Louisville mail steamer United States.—Captain L. C. George is at Snag Bar trying to recover his sunken coal.—Charles Woodbury is in the office of the Anna, loading for Red river.

The attention of steamboatmen on the Mississippi river has been called to the increasing desire on the part of English merchants and capitalists to establish a direct trade with our Southern ports. New Orleans, from its situation, was naturally selected for the American terminus of a projected line of steamships from Liverpool. The company was organized a little more than one year ago, and but for the loss of one of their ships, would no doubt be firmly established. Still, much has been accomplished, and the project is no longer an experiment. Our neighboring city down the river may congratulate itself on being represented by a fine steamship in foreign ports. Concerning this line the Liverpool Shipping and Commercial Express of November 16 says: "On Friday last, the fine steamer Memphis, of 2,500 tons, and 300-horse power, built to the order of the Liverpool and Mississippi Steamship Company, by Messrs. Archibald McMillan & Son, Dumbarton, and engined by Messrs. John & James Thompson, of Glasgow, went down the Clyde on trial. The vessel was run in the Firth for four hours, during which time the engines worked with admirable smoothness and to the satisfaction of all concerned, the speed of the vessel being twelve knots per hour. The Memphis is handsomely fitted up for forty cabin and five hundred steerage passengers, and has all the newest improvements for passengers' comfort. The trial was under the supervision of Mr. Main, one of the managing owners of the company, and of Mr. Glover, superintending engineer. The same builders and engineers are at present constructing three other vessels of the same size as the Memphis for the Liverpool and Mississippi Steamship Company. The Memphis arrived at this port on Saturday evening, and has been placed on the berth for New Orleans." We are interested in no small degree in the complete success of this vast undertaking. With ample tonnage at New Orleans to move the grain and pork products of the West, an impetus would be given to steamboating on the Mississippi which would react upon all the commercial interests of the Mississippi Valley, and an era of prosperity, such as this country has not seen for years, would most certainly be witnessed. Even though the present navigation laws should be so changed that an impulse should be given to the construction of American ships, if it be once demonstrated that there is profit in carrying on a trade with New Orleans, the English ship-owners will continue in that trade; or, if they withdraw, there will be large numbers of American owners ready to put their ships in to reap the harvest of profit.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, December 15, 1871.

The channels of finance are at a very low ebb. The balances in bank are very light, and the banks are compelled to make preparation to pay off their dividends, which will cause a heavy draft upon them about the first of January; after that time the current will probably change, and we may look for some relaxation of this severe stringency. The nominal rate for money in bank is 10 to 12 per cent., but they take no paper except just what is necessary to save their depositors from want.

EXCHANGE—Comes up from the South freely, and the banks are free sellers to each other at 1-5 to ¼ discount; the counter rate is ¼ discount buying, par to 1-10 discount selling.

GOLD—Changes but little, and there is no activity in this market. The opening dispatch from New York reported gold 109⅛; it afterwards advanced to 109¼, and closed at 109⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	108¾	109¼
Silver halves and quarters	101	
Silver dimes	102	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Show very little change.

Coupons of 1881	115¾@117¼
" " 1862	109¾@110¾
" " 1864	109¾@110¾
" " 1865	109¾@110¾
" " 1865 (new)	112¾@113¼
" " 1867	114¾@115¼
" " 1868	114¾@115¼
Ten-forties	108¾@109¼
Currency 6s	112¾@113¼

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past two days:

	Thurs.	Friday.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117¾	117¾		
Coupons, '62	110¾	110¾		
Coupons, '64	110¾	110¾		
Coupons, '65	111¼	111¼		
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¼	113¼		
Coupons, '67	115¾	115¾		
Coupons, '68	115¾	115¾		
Ten-forty coupons	109¾	109¾		
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are dull and prices are weak, with few buyers in the market, and no large lots of securities offering.

Money in New York.

[Journal of Commerce, Evening 13th.]

The money market is less excited than yesterday, but the demand for funds from speculative borrowers is still active, and rates of interest for their temporary use are firmly maintained. The reports of a run upon the Union Square bank are continued, but they are probably attributable to the causes noted in our morning issue, and they are [illegible] to have an important influence in financial circles. Call loans are chiefly made upon prime securities at 7 per cent. in currency, [illegible] that were made several days since [illegible] papers are not of sufficient amount to furnish relief [illegible].

The Bank Failures in New York.

As has been announced by telegraph, the Ocean Bank and the Eighth National of New York have both failed—one on Tuesday, the other on Wednesday. The papers of the 13th make the following comments concerning the Ocean Bank:

[Journal of Commerce.]

It is evident that the capital of the Ocean Bank [illegible] or it has been lost through misconduct, or wasted by bad management. In our opinion all these combined to produce the crisis. A great many banks are started to provide places for certain friends of the projectors, or to secure funds for a class of needy borrowers. In either case the institution has not a firm foothold [illegible] life at its very inception. The projectors took [illegible] little actual outlay of their own means as possible. They pay the money in with one hand and borrow it out with the other, or they hope by the display of a large nominal capital to attract deposits, which can be manipulated for their use and benefit. If the Ocean Bank had started with one million actual capital, and pursued a legitimate banking business, it must have been unfortunate indeed to have been unable to pay a small balance at the Clearing-house. The banks do not willingly allow one of their number to go down, the effect of such a failure on their own business not being very salutary. This bank had securities representing its loan account amounting to $2,659,400, besides all its reserve and cash assets. These must be very poor, indeed, if it could not borrow upon them enough to meet its daily obligations. It is evident that its capital, held to be $1,000,000, and its deposits about $1,500,000 more, must all have been loaned upon a very trashy foundation, or so tied up in real estate and kindred leavy operations as to be totally unavailable.

[Bulletin.]

It was rumored on the street that the suspension had been caused by the withdrawal of deposits owing to the statement that Wm. M. Tweed was one of the directors. This, however, appears to have been a misapprehension, as Mr. Tweed retired from the board some time ago, when the present difficulties were not anticipated. It is known that the bank never wholly recovered from the robbery that occurred there about two years ago, and this is thought to be the principal cause of the suspension. It is also known that the bank, from various causes, has been running in debt every day for the last six weeks. The securities they held were not of a character upon which they could realize immediately, and when the pressure came they were compelled to suspend.

[World.]

The bank has been behind-hand in its payments at the clearing-house for a long time past, and many depositors have withdrawn their balances owing to want of confidence in it. Rumors are afloat which reflect severely on Mr. Callender, the bank examiner. It is stated that Mr. Callender's checks were over $65,000, drawn on banks in which he has no account, are in the first teller's possession, and have been reported by him in the bank accounts as greenbacks. It is also reported that over $500,000 of call loans are now worth ten cents on the dollar, and about $360,000 of protested and over-due paper are reckoned as good assets. The bank's statements, it is said, for more than a year have not represented its true condition. If this is so the public may well ask: "What is the use of Mr. Callender as a bank examiner?" The bank was robbed about eighteen months ago, and its losses at that time have probably never been correctly stated to the public. Mr. Callender expressed officially in September unqualified confidence in the stability and management of the bank, and even to-day expressed the opinion that the bank will be able to pay all its liabilities in full. The opinion was expressed elsewhere that the investigation of the Ocean Bank affairs will bring to light a very rotten concern.

The Conventional-Interest Law of Kentucky.

[Mt. Sterling Sentinel, 14th.]

We notice in the proceedings of the Legislature that the spirit of old-fogyism has already begun to utter its complaints. Some member whose bowels are yearning after popular applause, and who doubtless thinks he will signalize himself as a friend of the people, is already moving for the repeal of the conventional-interest law. The law is a wise and good one. It has met with popular indorsement. Its passage was urged by the people. It was a measure that Kentucky had needed for years, and that had been agitated for years in her Legislature. Finally, during the last session, the General Assembly had the good sense to pass it, and now some rural Solon is rattling around and urging the present Legislature to wipe this wholesome law from the statute-books. We trust and believe it will do no such foolish thing. We have a better opinion of it than to think it will signalize its initial legislation by committing such a blunder. It is a body that is mainly new and fresh from the people, and knows, and should know, their needs and wants.

Cotton Gambling and Its Results.

[N. Y. Herald, 13th.]

The cotton market has recently been considerably excited, in consequence of advancing prices. It is said that a clique was formed to put up the prices of contracts, and this has been going on so persistently that several firms, seeing that if the margin caused by the advance continued to increase, utter ruin should necessarily follow, resolved to suspend all operations, and announce to the Cotton Exchange their inability to meet their liabilities. The result of this was that the letters of three prominent cotton-houses were yesterday to be seen posted publicly in the Cotton Exchange. Their names were W. P. Wright & Co., brokers, 50 Stone street; Jeremiah Leaycraft, merchant, 60 Wall street, and Adolphus Schaefer & Co., 111 Water street. The two first-named failed on Monday; Schaefer & Co. failed yesterday. A Herald reporter yesterday called on these gentlemen to ascertain the state of their affairs. From all he could learn from them, it would seem that failures have occurred more through fear of more serious difficulties occurring than from entire inability to meet their present liabilities.

Mr. Schaeffer stated that his liabilities would probably amount to about one hundred thousand dollars. His assets, he thinks, will probably cover the entire amount, but he could not continue to meet the increasing margins created by the clique without danger of complete ruin to his business. His books are now being put in order, and his affairs generally will be ready for the supervision of his creditors within a few days. Mr. Schaeffer had no hesitation in saying that he could easily have met all demands upon him up to yesterday morning, but seeing the persistent efforts of the so-called clique to keep up the prices of "futures" above the prices of "spot" cottons, he was compelled to stop business.

Mr. Jeremiah Leaycraft was unable to give any accurate statement as to the amount of his liabilities, but believed that, when his books were made up, his creditors would find he would pay one hundred cents on the dollar. The reason of his failure was precisely similar to that of Schaeffer & Co. The actual liabilities are for 4,000 bales of cotton—or rather for the advance of two cents which has been recently worked on—and, therefore, amount to about twenty thousand dollars. To avoid the increasing margin and to be able to meet his creditors to better advantage he was obliged to suspend business.

W. P. Wright & Co., brokers, state that their liabilities amount to about $39,000. The cause of their suspension was that merchants for whom they did business failed to respond when called to meet the margins of the advance. Their creditors number about thirty, and half of them met yesterday at Wright & Co.'s office to examine the books and decide whether or not they would accept the firm's offer of fifty cents on the dollar. Those present signed the agreement, and the paper was, later in the day, sent round to other creditors for their signatures.

Each of the three firms expects to be able to resume business in a day or two. It was said that fraud was not intended by any of the houses, as the only reason of their suspension was simply the desire to protect creditors as well as themselves. They say it was time to stop when one man would buy in a day 7,000 bales of December contracts at half a cent over December "spot" cottons. On Monday "spot" cotton was 19½c, while the "contracts" were 20¾c, thus squeezing the paper purchases above the price of cotton actually in the market. The three failures caused considerable talk in down-town business circles yesterday, especially as two of the firms have been each nearly thirty years in the cotton business.

Selling by Sample—Supreme Court Decision.

[Exchange.]

The United States Supreme Court has at length settled the vexed question of the right of selling by sample by unlicensed non-residents. The question came up by appeal from the Common Pleas Court of Baltimore, where the defendant had been convicted, the court ruling that the State law forbidding such transactions was constitutional since Congress had no power of regulating the internal traffic of any State. The defendant appealed from this decision on the ground that the Maryland law clashes with that control of commercial affairs that was intrusted by the several States to Congress in the Constitution, and at the same time discriminates injuriously between the citizens of the United States. The Maryland decision was sustained, thus establishing the legality of the laws everywhere forbidding sales by sample by non-residents without license.

Improvement of the Tennessee River.

The following is from Gen. A. H. Humphreys' annual report, just issued from the Government printing office at Washington, on the improvement of the Tennessee river. The General says:

Until the Muscle Shoals are opened, the amount of commerce benefited by the improvement of the Tennessee river above that obstruction can not be considered very great, as there is not trade enough to keep more than half a dozen steamers of small capacity employed, with their accompanying flatboats, carrying the products of the farms, iron-works and coal mines along the line of the river to Knoxville, Kingsport, Chattanooga and Decatur, and carrying back necessary groceries, hardware, etc., the whole distance being about three hundred and thirty miles by river. A much larger trade, however, is affected by the improvements below Florence, which has direct communication by water and a large commerce in cotton with Cincinnati and other points on the Mississippi and on the Ohio. The opening of Muscle Shoals to navigation would, however, convert the commerce of the Upper Tennessee from its present local character into something more of a national character, by giving it cheap and easy communication with the great centers of trade in the West, Northwest and South, and would, unquestionably, exert a powerful influence in developing the wonderful mineral resources of this almost isolated region of East Tennessee and Northern Georgia and Alabama.

The Coal Supply—Kanawha.

A home correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who seems to be posted, writes as follows:

The question of future supplies begins to attract attention. The prices current in the city (averaging twenty-five cents for past four months, and now twenty cents per bushel, in the face of extraordinary large receipts), make this question immediate. And in the Kanawha Valley we find the answer. There we find the best coal in the world for all purposes, and we may say in unlimited quantities, coal for gas, steam, domestic use, manufacturing, iron (without coking), splint coal and cannel, and of the latter Professor Charles M. Cresson, of Philadelphia, writes: "It is the best that I have ever examined, excepting only the Boghead." The aggregate thickness of the seams above river level is forty feet. Emigration had passed over this country; speculation had not found it.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has been pushing its way quietly but surely under and over these mountains, and yesterday the last rail was placed on the branch that connects this coal basin with the outside world. The road is completed from the Ohio river to the coal fields, and the question of future supply of cheap and good coal solved. High-priced coal land and limited quantity have given us high-priced coal. Working the Kanawha lands at less than one-tenth the value, and containing ten times the quantity of coal per acre, must at least prevent further advance in prices. An acre of Kanawha land contains one million seven hundred and fifty thousand (1,750,000) bushels of coal, and is valued at less than one hundred dollars per acre. An acre of Pittsburgh coal-bearing land contains one hundred and seventy-three thousand bushels, and is held at over one thousand dollars per acre. A calculation will show the present relative value of coal in each section.

By the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and Ohio River the Kanawha mines can deliver coal in this market at nine cents per bushel. Pittsburgh claims fourteen cents as only a fair and profitable price.

If prices current for the past two years (say eleven cents afloat) are maintained, it is evident that miners on the Kanawha field will make rapid fortunes. Their gains will be reinvested in opening new mines until the supply will keep pace with the growing demand and prices remain unchanged for years.

If delivered in Cincinnati at 9c, then it should not cost over 12c in Louisville.

Anthracite—Cost in Chicago.

The Cincinnati Manufacturers' Bulletin says: Pennsylvania anthracite is sold in Chicago at from seven dollars and a half to eight dollars and a half per ton. This is the best coal known for all purposes. It is shipped for the greater part by rail, though large quantities [illegible] called into requisition in its delivery. The cost of transportation [illegible] would naturally be supposed must be greatly enhanced by the transfers from rail to water and from water to yards; yet we are told that the price of this superior article of fuel does not exceed the price mentioned, nor is it believed that it will bring even so high a price [illegible].

This speaks well for the enterprise of Chicago, which has established such [illegible] railroad connections, and thus placed the consumers of that city in a position to dictate terms to the fuel interest—an interest which has for so many years held the manufacturers of Cincinnati at its mercy. Another happy result of the far-seeing railway policy of Chicago in this matter is that coal famines are absolutely unknown there. The supply of fuel is always abundant, and prices vary little from year's end to year's end.

If that is the case, anthracite ought to be furnished in Louisville at not exceeding $9 50@10 per ton, and perhaps will be when the agents in this city have established a market and perfected arrangements; but the best way to succeed in establishing a market is to sell if needful at cost, until increased facilities shall reduce the cost to them.

Kentucky Coal—Rail Supply.

The E. and P. RR. Co. are now delivering coal in the city at a cost to dealers of 13@14c. per bushel. This coal is brought from the Beaver Dam and Render mines, about 110 to 112 miles from the city. The mines at Beaver Dam, 110 miles distant, are now able to deliver twenty car-loads of 250 bushels each per day; there are seven openings, worked by five different companies, and the veins vary from four and a half to six feet in thickness. The coal is said to be a very rich Peacock article, and the mines are easily worked, the openings being mostly in the hill-side. The difficulty at present is that the coal must be wagoned or carted from the mines to the cars, a distance of one to two miles over a rough country road. Of course this increases the cost of the coal two to three cents per bushel, perhaps more. The E. and P. R. R. Co. should by all means build switches directly to the mines; the increased business for the road would pay a large interest on the cost of the track. The supply from the Render mines, about 112 miles distant, is stated at 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per day. The supply from both points with proper efforts on the part of the railroad company should be fully 6,500 bushels per day. With this supply the demand for Pittsburgh would be lessened, and the amount of that coal now in the river could very easily be made to last until the spring rise comes.

The Cotton Trade.

It will be recollected that a meeting of manufacturers was held in the Blackburn Townhall on the 1st inst., at which 34,000 power-looms were represented. On that occasion a resolution was passed unanimously to run short time, and that steps should be taken for the purpose of extending the movement, with the view of depressing the price of cotton and making the manufacture of calico more profitable. The adoption of short time was not general. Many who voted for it broke the compact, and within a radius of two miles from Blackburn there were never more than 12,000 looms idle. The month expires today, and, in consequence of so many having broken their promise, the movement may be said to be at an end, and that the mills will all go upon full time to-day. Those manufacturers who are spinners are right enough. The making of shirtings is said to be unprofitable, but madapollams and printers pay tolerably well. The return to full time will afford great joy to factory workers.—[London Times, Nov. 30.

Liverpool Wool Market.

The attention of the trade in our local wool market has been taken up by the public sales of East India, which began on the 21st and were brought to a close the 24th inst. The whole 10,000 bales, with trifling exceptions, have passed the hammer, and the result must be considered very satisfactory. On best white and yellow wools the advance ranges from 1d to 2d per lb, while all others are fully on a par with those at the last September series. The miscellaneous descriptions to the extent of 20,000 bales will be offered during the ensuing week. Imports of foreign this week, 3,001 bales; previously, 279,988 bales—total, 282,989.—[London Times, Nov. 27.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs in New York.

[Tribune, 13th.]

BUTTER—Receipts for the week, 12,540 pkgs, or 2,857 less than last week. Corresponding week last year, 16,096 pkgs. There were no exports the last week, but shippers are buying sparingly now, paying 15½c for a lot of 80 good Ohio firkins, and 20½c for a small lot of 28 fine Welsh, to try the English market in competition with Irish butter. The lighter receipts and good home demand, as well as a call from the East and South, serve to strengthen our market, and if farmers do not now rush in too strongly the crop may be worked off with no further decline. The present feeling is quite strong on good and fine dairies, but it will be a somewhat nice point to regulate the supply so as to keep a steady trade without much fluctuation. If farmers hold back too strong they will run the prices up here, and then rush in so rapidly that all the advantage will be lost. With a regular supply it is believed that the market will hold its own, and possibly gain a little strength. Medium and low grades sell as low as ever. While there is a better tone to the market, so far as fine dairies are concerned, we cannot sensibly alter the quotations this week. There is a good call for Welsh, and fine Western rolls are in demand. Extra marks of Ohio half tubs sell at 23@24c.

CHEESE—Receipts for the week, 18,369 boxes, or 9,166 less than last week. Corresponding week last year, 41,087 boxes. Exports the past week, 4,361. Corresponding week last year, 23,059 boxes. Cable, 62s, gold, 109⅛@109⅜. The advance abroad is met by lower gold and exchange, so that we report a weaker market. Shippers are operating very lightly from this port, but many Canadian cheese continue to go forward. The shipments from the Dominion are largely in excess of what they were last year. There is a fair home trade, but it is evident that shippers will still be needed to work off the stock. In the absence of a shipping demand, holders are inclined to press goods upon the market, even at slight concessions. The home trade wants fine cheese at 13½@13¾c, the 14c sales being exceptions, and in a retail sort of way. One lot of 500 fine factory sold at 13½c to the home trade, 200 boxes at same price, 400 boxes at 13¾c. There was little done at the Falls yesterday at 11@12½c.

EGGS—Receipts for the week, 4,639 pkgs., or 1,151 less than the previous week; corresponding week last year, 3,168 pkgs. Receipts are moderate, and the demand not active; hence prices remain without much change. Limed are advanced about 1c. Some of the eggs now coming in are frozen, and allowances have to be made. One lot slightly frosted was sold at 30c.

Gloucester Fish Market for the Week ending Wednesday, December 13.

[Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

George's Codfish—In light stock, with a dull market. We notice small transactions at $4 86½ to $5 per qtl.

Mackerel—Market continues dull. Light sales of Bays at $11 50 to $12 per bbl. for 1's, and $8 50 to $9 for 2's. Last sales of Shores at $15 50 to $16 per bbl. for 1's, and $10 for 2's.

Smoked Halibut—Stock light and market firm. Sales yesterday at 12c. per lb.

Oil—In small supply and little doing. We quote at 55c. per gal.

Liability of Warehousemen.

[N. Y. Bulletin.]

In reference to the liability of warehousemen for damage done to merchandise while in their keeping, a decision has been obtained which makes them directly responsible. The case in question is that of J. Riblet, a merchant, who, in May, 1870, received from Porto Rico a consignment of 300 bags of coffee, which were stored in the warehouse of William Meyers. When stored, the coffee was sampled and found in good order. Soon after 100 bags were sold, and being resampled, were also found to be in good order. In October of the same year, the balance was sold, but on being sampled, was found to have the odor of tar or creosote, which resulted in the depreciation of the value of the lot over $1,000. An examination disclosed the fact that the peculiar odor was communicated from some iron cotton ties which were stored on the lower floor of the building.

The merchant brought suit in the Marine Court to hold the warehouseman responsible for the decrease in the value of the goods. The suit was defended on the ground that the warehouseman was only bound to exercise ordinary diligence in the preservation of the coffee, and to preserve it from being affected as it was in this case would have required extraordinary diligence. This question, as to whether due care had been exercised in the premises, was left to the jury, and a verdict was returned giving the merchant $1,000 damages. This decision is of much importance to the mercantile community, as it makes the warehousemen responsible for the safety of the goods in their custody. The Government takes no responsibility in the matter, and it is only by such suit that the merchant can recover.

Hogs—Prices, &c., Elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS.

The Republican of the 14th reviews the market for the week as follows:

Receipts for the week, 69,231; and from November 1, to December 12, 214,700. The receipts of the week present a larger aggregate than any of the present season, or of any preceding year, exceeding that of the corresponding period in 1870, as exhibited above, 29,509 head. The total receipts from November 1 to December 12 sum up 214,700, against 101,031 for the same time in 1870, and 132,716 in 1869, showing a very large and flattering increase—undoubtedly superinduced to a considerable extent by the prices ruling during the season, which, being throughout better than Chicago rates, drew largely from that point. This is evident from the considerable receipts from Illinois, which otherwise would probably have sought that market.

The course of the market for the week was about as follows: Thursday the run was heavy, and with the warm weather prevailing prices were weak but quotably unchanged. Transactions on that day ranged from $3 80@4 40 for light to $4 10@4 25 for fair to extra—bulk selling to packers at $4 15@4 25. Friday's receipts were heavy, and packers being stocked and several out of the market prices declined 10c, and sales became slow and dragging. What transactions were effected were at an extreme range from $3 85@4 25 for light to extra—bulk at $4 05@4 15 for prime to choice. Saturday the market was active, but the grades of offerings were comprised largely of light to medium, and quotations were lower than on previous days—the extreme range being from $3 99@4 for light to medium to $4 20 for choice—bulk to packers at $4 05@4 10. Monday the market opened slow and weak, but later in the day packers took hold, and offerings went off actively at $3 75@3 95 for light to $4@4 15 for medium to extra—bulk of sales to packers at $4 10@4 15. Tuesday opened actively, but later became slow, packers buying sparingly and several not buying at all. Advanced values in Louisville and Cincinnati, however, brought buyers from those points, who in the latter part of the day bought 2,000 to 3,000 head at $4 10@4 15. The extreme range of transactions was from $3 90@4 05 for light weights to $4 10@4 25 for prime to extra—bulk of sales to all buyers at $4 10@4 15. Yesterday receipts were heavy, aggregating 12,306, but the market was active and advanced fully 10c on the previous day—transactions ranging from $3 90@4 for light animals to $4 10@4 30 for fair to extra—bulk selling mostly to packers at $4 15@4 25.

CHICAGO.

The Times of the 14th says:

"The change in the weather was favorable for the market, and prices during the early part of the day appreciated 5@10c, the early receipts being gobbled up on packing account at the advance. During the afternoon, however, under large receipts, packers were not as liberal in their views, and sellers, although working hard to do so, failed to clear the pens, even after making concessions to the extent of 5c. The range of prices during the forenoon was $4 15@4 35 for good to really choice; $4 05@4 10 for choice mess-pork grades, and $3 95@4 00 for skippers and rough, uneven lots. At the close prices ranged at $4 10@4 30 for choice to select-ed, and $4 00@4 05 for common to fair bacon grades. There were about 6,000 head left over at the close, and, should the receipts to-day prove large, a further decline may be expected."

CINCINNATI.

The Commercial of this morning says:

It was supposed by packers that the receipts would be gradually falling off at this date, but in this they are disappointed, as the arrivals for the last six days are nearly equal to the corresponding time for the week previous, and they are in excess of last year for the same time 18,974 head. The receipts from October 5 to December 14 inclusive, are 171,965 head in excess of last year for the same time. These facts are having some effect upon the trade, and the tendency in the market is to lower rates. The receipts for the last twenty-four hours were 13,527 head gross, and the whole range of prices was $4 25@4 65, with bulk of sales at $4 40@4 50. The market closed weaker.

It will be seen that the Commercial goes back to October 5th to estimate the receipts. If the receipts in this city were to be taken from that date they would no doubt show from thirty to forty thousand more than they do. Again, the Commercial does not give the shipments out, which, from October 5th, were not less than 20,000, for Louisville packers were in that market, and bought heavily. The Register foots up the total receipts of the season at 410,552, and perhaps runs back as far into October as the Commercial does.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Ex.	Im.
ApTa,g's,bl	344	141	Lard, tcs	[illegible]	96
Bacon, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, csks	39	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, pkgs	57	[illegible]	Molasses, bbls	363	39
Barley, sckes	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mackerel, pkgs	[illegible]	4
Bagging, pcs	367	55	Nails, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	1101	1381	Oil, bbls	455	455
Cot'n y'rn,bl	[illegible]	1	Oats, scks	130	35
Coffee, bags	259	167	Pork, bbls	[illegible]	9
Cheese, bxs	851	168	Pork, pcs	7716	704
Candles, bxs	619	[illegible]	Potatoes, bbl	112	39
Cement, bbls	[illegible]	410	Rye, sacks	130	[illegible]
Corn, scks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sugar, hhds	159	28
Cattle, head	145	180	Sugar, bbls	53	18
Eggs, bbls	31	9	Seed, bags	35	98
Flour, bbls	395	805	Tobacco, hds	42	86
Feathers, sks	16	88	Tobacco, bxs	29	395
Hides, bdls	265	16	Whisky, bbls	737	349
Hogs	2527	[illegible]	Wheat, scks	20	[illegible]
Hay, bales	281	25	Wool, bags	3	4
Iron, pig, t'ns	100	95			

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $4 25@5 00 per bbl. Sales to-day of 500 bbls at $3 00@5 00 for fair to choice.

BAGGING—The market is dull and flat to-day at 13½@14½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white old are quoted at $2 10@2 25 per bushel, and common white at $2, on arrival. Sales to-day 175 bushels at $2 25.

BUTTER—Market glutted. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice, 17@18c; fine roll, 19@20c; Western Reserve at 20@22c; Fruit House, 24@25c. Sales to-day, 2,000 lbs common to choice at 10@15c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 per bbl from first hands. Sales to-day 40 bbls at $1 50@1 60.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, and 8s 16-oz at 19½@20c. Sales to-day 300 boxes.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 50@1 75 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per barrel. Sales to-day 410 bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. Ohio factory is quoted at 14½@15c. Sales to-day 100 boxes at quotations.

COAL—The market is unchanged to-day. Dealers quote as follows, delivered: Beaver Dam and Render (Ky.) 18c per bush; Pittsburgh 22c; Anthracite, egg size, $12 per ton, nut size, $11.

COFFEE—The market is steady and firm. The quotations are as follows: Rios, fair to fancy, 21½@24½c; Laguayra, 21½@24½c; Singapore, as to quality, 26@28; Java, Government, as to quality, 28@30c.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 50@55c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The market is easier to-day and rather unsettled, with middling and low middling ½c less than yesterday, other grades unchanged. The receipts have been 1,161 bales; shipments 1,881 bales. Dealers quote as follows: Middling, 19c; low middling, 18½c; good ordinary, 18c; ordinary, 16½c.

COTTON-TIES—Are quoted at 6c in round lots.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote the cultivated berry at $11@12 per bbl; the wild at $8 50@9 50.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 5½@6c. New peaches will bring 7½@8½c for halves and 6@6½c for quarters. Trade dull.

EGGS—Are in full supply, and sales are made at 28c per doz recount. Sales to-day 2,000 doz.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 60c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent. tare on linen bags.

FISH—Dealers report the market firm, with a fair demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

	Half-bbl.	15 lbs. Kits.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 50
No. 2 mackerel, large	6 75@7 25	1 50
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 00@5 50	1 25
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 15
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 35
Sardines, for ¼ and ⅛ boxes	26 @ 37½	
Oysters, 1-lb cans	[illegible]	3 30
Do 2-lb cans	2 10@ 3	3 30

FLOUR—Dealers report the market active but unchanged at the following rates: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5@5 50; extra, $5 60@6 00; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 00@7 50; fancy, $8@8 75. Sales to-day 500 bbls assorted, 200 extra, 600 extra family, 1,500 A No. 1, and 300 fancy at quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dealers quote in bbls at $9@9 25, in sacks at 5c per lb.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market is very firm; dealers quote at $1 35@1 50 for red and white, as to quality.

CORN—Ear corn, in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 53@54c; shelled, choice white, 54@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c.

OATS—Crop now arriving commands 38c for white on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@85c on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

FURS AND PELTRIES—The season is opening very fairly, and the supplies are beginning to arrive. Dealers quote as follows on arrival: Prime raccoon 40@50c each; prime mink $2 00@2 50 each; prime gray fox 30@35c each; prime opossum 10c each; prime otter $4 00@6 00 each; prime beaver $1 00@1 50 per lb; prime deer skins 20@23c per lb, for Kentucky and Tennessee.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $19@22 advance. New hay is quoted at $17@19 on arrival.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market much more active at quotations; bar iron 3½@3¾c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5½@5¾c, steel 9c; plow-wings, iron 6½c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes $5 75@6 25; mule-shoes $6 75@7 25 per keg. Nails, 10d at $4 35@4 50 rates.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 60c @$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 58c @$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is quiet. Dealers quote at 55@60c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon. Sorgum molasses—small sales at 50c, including packages.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18@18 50; shorts at $22; shipstuff $23@25, and middlings $26@28 per ton. Sales to-day of 10 tons feed-meal at $20 00.

ONIONS—Dealers are paying $2@2 25 per bbl, and selling at $2 75. Sales to-day 20 bbls at $2 75.

PECANS—Fresh Texas are held at 12½c per lb.

POTATOES—The market is quiet today. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2 per bbl. loose; from store, packed, $2 50@2 75. Sales to-day 100 bbls at $2 60.

POULTRY AND GAME—Market quiet. Chickens are dull at $1 50 per dozen live; dressed $1 50@3 50 per dozen; ducks at $3 per dozen; geese, live, at $3 00@4 00 per dozen. Turkeys, live, 75c; dressed, 8@11c per lb. Game—Quails, $1 25@1 50 per doz; pigeons, 60c; squirrels, $1; rabbits, $1, and market full.

PROVISIONS—The market is very quiet today and unchanged. The demand in a speculative way is very light, but dealers are firm in holding at quotations. The transactions of to-day, so far as reported, were 16 casks clear rib, bulk, at 6¾c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7@7¼c; clear rib 6¾c; shoulders 5¼@5½c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 7¾@8c; clear sides 7¾@7⅞c; shoulders 7c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16½c; plain canvased 13½@14½c; uncanvased 13@14c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13 50@14.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 9@9½c; in kegs at 10½c.

RICE—Is quiet. Carolina new crop 8@8½c.

SEED—Sales reported of clover seed, 60 bush. at $6 30, and 800 bush. p. t.

SUGARS—Prices are firm, and trade moderately active. The receipts of new crop are moderately liberal and prices are as follows: New Orleans, common to choice, at 9½@11½c; crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½@14c; A coffee, 12¾@13c; B coffee, 12½@12¾c; Extra C, 12¼@12½c; C yellow, 12¼@12½c; Circle C, 12@12½c; Yellow, 11½@12½c; Demerara, 12½@13c.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet. Dealers quote at 5@5½c.

SALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote at $2 60 for 7-bush bbls and $2 10 for 250-lb bbls. Dairy salt $2 75.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at 90c.

WOOL—The market is quiet, and prices are nominal; quotations as follows: Unwashed at 40@43c; tub-washed at 63@66c; combing none; burry, 5@10c less.

The Hog Market.

Under a light supply, the market to-day is very strong at an advance of 5c over yesterday's quotations. Choice hogs sold at $4 60@4 70, and in one case, an extra fine lot of 300 head, averaging 300 lbs, sold at $4 75. The bulk of transactions, however, was at $4 60@4 70. Several of the packers seem inclined to draw out of the market after to-morrow, and it is thought that the season will close, around the falls, by Christmas—perhaps on next Friday or Saturday. Parties in a situation to be well posted do not believe the total packing of the season will exceed 310,000 hogs—perhaps not more than 300,000. The receipts to-day have been 2,845, making the total to date in this city 308,995, around the falls, about 275,000.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market is not quite so strong as yesterday, though the demand seems to be good; yet sorts of the quality desired were not very freely offered. The sales to-day at six of the warehouses foot up 91 hhds, as per statements below. The receipts to-day were 42 hhds—shipments 86.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 4 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 80, 7 20, 8 30 and 7; 5 do Hancock county leaf and lugs at 9 30, 8 60, 11 15, 12 25 and 12 75; 2 do Henry county lugs and leaf at 11 and 8 05; 1 do factory trash at 4 30; 1 do Butler county leaf at 8 10; 1 do Simpson county new lugs at 6 35.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 7 hhds Simpson county old lugs at $6 50 to 7 70; 6 hhds do old leaf at $8 10 to 10; 1 hhd Daviess county new lugs at $6 65; 1 hhd Henry county new leaf at $8 20.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 4 hhds Daviess county lugs and trash at $7 20, 7 80, 7 20, 6 50; 3 hhds Henry county lugs and common leaf at 8 90, 6 70, 6; 1 hhd Robinson county, Tenn., common leaf at 8 20; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at 7 50; 1 hhd Allen county leaf at 8 45.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 35 hhds: 24 hhds McLean county old lugs at $6 per 100 lbs each; 2 hhds Brown county, Ind., lugs at 6 30 and 6 80; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $6 55; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6 90 and $6 10; 2 hhds Taylor county leaf at $6 60 and 8; 2 hhds Taylor county old leaf at $6 00 and 6 50; 1 hhd Adair county old leaf at $8; 1 hhd scraps at $3 95.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $9 20 and 8 30; 1 hhd Grayson county low leaf at $7 00; 2 hhds Simpson county low leaf at $7 00 and 7 55; 1 hhd Trigg county old lugs at $7 40; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 95.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 3 hhds Barren county leaf, $8 80, $8 80, $8 25; 2 hhds Hart county common lugs, $7, $7 10; 1 hhd Logan county common leaf, $8 10; 1 hhd Green county common lug, $7 30; 1 hhd Casey county common lug, $7 30; 1 hhd Taylor county common lug, $6 90; 1 hhd Larue county common lug, $7 90.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK-YARDS — CAMPION, DENT & SCEARCE, PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 15, 1871.

CATTLE—There is but little change to report in the cattle trade outside of some extra fine or Christmas cattle; of the latter class Mr. A. Marcus bought largely of C. Gregory, of Boyle county, and among the number he bought one very extra steer, intended for Mr. B. Melter, that weighed 2,500 pounds, for which he paid a fancy price, but he will get the best of beef for his customers. Good butcher cattle are selling from $4 to $5, medium, $3 to $3 50; rough and common, $2 to $2 50 per 100.

HOGS—The market is active and receipts light, which goes to prove that the packing season is nearly over, and several of the packing houses speak of closing this week, and in all probability one week or ten days more will close the packing for this season. The range of the market for good to choice is $4 50 to 4 70; fat shoats and light hogs sell from $4 to 4 35 per 100.

SHEEP—Demand good for good stock, with a good [illegible] South, with prospects good for better [illegible].

BOURBON STOCK-YARDS [illegible]

FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1871.

CATTLE—The receipts have been fully equal to the demand. There have been a good many fine Christmas cattle on sale, and most of them were sold at fair prices. Common stock dull. We quote for fine Christmas beeves $6 [illegible] to 7 25. Good butcher stuff sold at $4 [illegible], medium at $3 to 3.50, and common at $1 50 to 2 50 per 100 lbs gross.

SHEEP—The market has remained firm; a good many have gone to New Orleans and [illegible] have been shipped to the Eastern markets. We quote for best Christmas sheep $5 to 7, and [illegible] shipping [illegible] at $2 50 to 3 per 100 the gross; good sold at [illegible] per head.

HOGS—The market has remained active during the past week. Most of the packing houses are preparing to close on account of the light receipts. Sales to-day were brisk at an advance. We quote for best lots $4 60@4 75, all being taken on arrival. Light sold at $4 40@4 50 per 100 the gross.

HORSES AND MULES—Some twenty cars have been shipped during the past week to the Southern markets. Most of them went to Alabama and Georgia. No news as to prices. Total receipts for the past week: 584

Cattle	716
Sheep	2,458
Hogs	423
Horses and Mules	
Total	4,181

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Cotton, the market is weak and prices are lower; middling uplands 19¾c. Flour, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 85@6 35; common to good extra $6 40@6 55; good to choice do $6 60@7 10; white wheat extra $7 05@7 25; extra Ohio $6 55@7 85; St. Louis $6 85@9 25. Rye flour, the market is unchanged. Cornmeal, the market is unchanged. Whisky, the market is dull and prices have declined to 95½c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 5,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1 50@1 54; winter red Western $1 57@1 60; amber $1 62@1 65; white $1 65@1 77. Rye, the market is unchanged. Barley, the market is heavy; Western 80@85c. Malt, the market is unchanged. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 27,000 bushels; new Western mixed afloat 77½@78½c; old Western mixed in store 77½c and afloat 79c. Oats, the market is dull and heavy; receipts 13,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 50½@53½c. Hay and Hops are unchanged. Eggs, the demand is fair and market firm at 35@37c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 18@20½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; fair to good refining 9@9½c; Cuba 9½@9¾c. Molasses, New Orleans 48@55c. Rice, the demand is fair and market firm at 8¾@9c. Petroleum, crude 13¾@13½c and refined 23½c. Spirits turpentine is unchanged. Pork, the market is steady; mess $13 50@13 75; seller January $14 [illegible]; seller March $15. Beef and Cut Meats are dull and prices unchanged. Middles are quiet; long clear 7½@7¾c; short 7½@8c. Lard, the market is dull; No. 1 prime steam 9¼@9½c and kettle rendered 9¾c; seller December 9¼c; seller January 9½c; seller March 10¼c. Butter, the market is steady; Western 11@25c and State 22@33c. Cheese, the market is dull; common to prime 11@14c.

DRY GOODS—The market is steady and the tendency of heavy brown sheetings is toward hardening rates. Wools are held with an unusual degree of firmness. Atlantic A and Appleton A brown sheetings have risen to 13½c; Atlantic H to 13c; Augusta yard-wide brown sheetings to 11½@12c. Amoskeag yard-wide bleached muslins are up to 16½c, but still job in some houses at 15c. Pepperell 7-4 bleached sheetings command 27½c and 8-4 do 30c. Amoskeag C ticks 20c; Ocean do 10c; Sheridan 3 by 3 stripes 10½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping; No. 1 spring $1 25; No. 2 spring $1 19¾; No. 3 do $1 10; rejected do $1 04¼@1 05; No. 2 do, seller last half of December $1 19¾; seller January $1 20¼; seller February $1 21½; seller March $1 23½. Corn is in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 40½c; rejected 39@39½c; seller January 41¼c; seller February 42@42½c; seller April [illegible]; seller May 47@47½c. Oats are quiet and prices are weak; No. 2 31½c on option, but buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Rye, the market is quiet and prices are weak; No. 2 62½@63c. Barley, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower at 60½@61½c. Pork, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mess $13 25@13 50; seller January $13 25@13 40; seller February $13 65@13 70; seller March [illegible]; seller April $14 15@14 20. Lard 9⅜c; seller January 9½c; seller February 9½c; seller March 9½@9⅝c. Hams, sugar-cured are quiet and unchanged. Green meats are in fair demand and prices are firm; shoulders 5c; short ribs 5¾c; short clear 5¾c. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm at previous quotations. Beef products are quiet and prices are unchanged. Hogs, live, the market is active and prices ranged at $4 10@4 40. Dressed hogs are steady and prices firm at $4 50@4 75. Whisky, the market is quiet and prices are weak [illegible]. Exchange, sight drafts on New York 1-10 premium. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,000 barrels of flour, 18,000 bushels wheat, 144,000 bushels corn, 32,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels barley, 22,000 bushels rye, 26,000 head hogs. Shipments: 3,000 barrels of flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 31,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels barley, 11,000 bushels rye, 3,000 head hogs.

Latest—6 P. M.—Wheat, the market is quiet at $1 20¾@1 20⅞ for seller January. Corn, the market is unchanged. Hogs, the market is steady at $4 35@4 [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices have declined; low middling is 18½c; middling 19½c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; family $6 60@6 75. Wheat, the market is firm with a moderate demand; red fall $1 45. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; ear 46@47c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; No. 2 38c. Barley, the market is steady with a moderate demand; spring 70@80c; fall 80@85c. Groceries and Oils are unchanged. Clover seed, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 10@10½c. Timothy seed is steady with a moderate demand at $3 75@3 on arrival. Pork, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; $14 asked and $13 75 offered. Lard, the market is dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; 8¾@9c asked and 8¾@9¼c offered. Bulk meats, the market is dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; the following rates are asked: shoulders 5¼c; sides 6¾c, 6¾c and 7c, all fully cured; sales of clear rib at 7¼c, delivered the first of next April. Bacon, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; shoulders 7¼c; clear rib sides 7¾c. Hogs, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $4 40@4 65; receipts 11,000 head. Whisky, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 90c. Green meats are dull and prices are drooping at 4¼c, 5¾c, 5¾c and 6c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Cotton, the market is firm at 18½@19c. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Wheat, the market is dull and weak, with a downward tendency; small sales of No. 2 red fall at $1 54. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; No. 2 mixed in elevator 44½c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; No. 2 35½c. Barley, there is nothing doing. Rye, the market is firm; No. 2 73c. Whisky, prices are lower at 90c. Mess pork, the market is quiet at $13 25 cash and seller the last half of December. Dry-salted meats are quiet; sales of jobbing and order lots of loose shoulders at 5c; loose clear rib sides 6c; clear sides 6½@6¾c packed and 5¾c, 6¼c, 6½c and 6¾c. Bacon, the market is steady; sales of order lots of clear rib sides at 7⅞@7⅞c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard is in fair demand for future delivery, but the sales were on private terms. Hogs, the market is quiet and prices are weak at $4@4 25; the bulk of the sales were at $4 10@4 20. Cattle, the market is unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,000 barrels of flour, 13,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels barley, 8,000 head hogs, 150 head cattle.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices have declined; low middling 16¼c; receipts for the season 26,180 bales; shipments 24,000 bales; stock 2,129 bales. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; superfine $5 50@6; extra family $7@8 50. Wheat is scarce and firm at $1 40@1 60. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 50@55c. Rye $1. Oats are scarce and firm at 50@55c. Barley 90c@80c. Cornmeal, kiln-dried $3; fresh ground 55@60c ⅌ bushel. Bacon, the demand is good at full prices; clear rib sides 8¼c; hams, plain 12½c; sugar-cured 14@15c. Lard, prime steam 9c; kettle rendered 9½c. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and market firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 7c. Hogs, the demand is fair and market firm at $4@4 25.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices have declined to 19½c; receipts for the past day 1,760 bales; shipments 1,792 bales; receipts for the week 15,133 bales; shipments 10,116 bales; sales for the week 15,800 bales; stock 17,070 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Corn is in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at 65c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Hay, the market is dull and prices have declined to $26@30. Bran is scarce and firm at $27. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; shoulders 5¾@6c; sides 6½@7c. Pork, Lard and Bacon are nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Flour, the market is dull; Indiana and Ohio $7@7 75. Wheat, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell; State and Western red $1 55@1 58; amber $1 60@1 62; white $1 67@1 70. Rye, the market is active at 93@95c. Corn is dull and the market unsettled; old yellow 75@76c; new 66@69c. Oats, the market is dull; white 53@56c; black and mixed 49@51c. Petroleum, the market is weak; crude 16¼@16½c and refined 22c. Whisky is quiet at $1.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 50@1 58. Corn, the market is dull; Southern white 75@76c, yellow 70c; mixed Western 70@71c. Oats, the market is dull at 50@58c. Mess pork is firm at $14 25. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is unchanged. Butter, Western is steady; good to choice rolls are selling freely at 20@24c. Whisky, prices are lower at 98c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Flour and Wheat are dull and prices are unchanged. Provisions are firm at former quotations. Hogs, prices have advanced to $4 20@4 35.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:30 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	11:45 P. M.
7:50 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line, except Sunday	7:50 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincin. Express, (Daily.)	10:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	6:00 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Lexington Express, except Sunday	10:30 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Frankfort Accommodation, except Sunday	9:45 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT LINE.

Leave Lou'lle. (Sundays excepted.)		Arrive Lou.
6:05 A. M.	Express Daily	7:55 A. M.
3:05 P. M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	6:35 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:35 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	7:35 A. M.
11:15 P. M.	Nashville Express (Daily.)	2:30 P. M.
7:20 A. M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	9:40 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation (Daily except Sundays.)	9:10 A. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:30 A. M.	To & from Elizabethtown	
7:00 A. M.	and Nortonville	

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:30 A. M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:20 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	1:10 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	11:00 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:10 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
1:00 A. M.	St. Louis Express	7:00 A. M.
9:40 A. M.	Chicago Express	7:00 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Night Express	10:45 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—AT CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
9:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	10:40 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis Ex. (Daily.)	9:45 A. M.
	St. Louis and Cincinnati accom. (Daily) ex. Sunday	7:10 A. M.
7:20 A. M.	North Vernon accommo-	7:10 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	dation (Daily) ex. Sund'y	7:15 P. M.

Omnibuses leave Fourth and Main 30 minutes earlier than above time.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1871.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville who take but six papers a week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

In the House yesterday, after the introduction and reference of several unimportant bills, resolutions and petitions, the Chicago custom-house appropriation bill was taken up and discussed at great length, Messrs. Holman, Randall, Platt, Kelly (of Pennsylvania), Dawes, and others taking active part in the debate. The question at issue was the amount to be appropriated, five, four, three, and two millions being the sums suggested for the purchase of a site and construction of a building. The bill was finally passed as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, all amendments having been voted down. Bills were also passed appropriating funds for carrying out the Treaty of Washington, and to cover the defalcation by F. A. Macartney, postoffice disbursing clerk. The House then adjourned till Monday.

The Lawyers' Convention.

The members of the bar of Kentucky met in convention in the Circuit Court room at the Court-house yesterday. There were some two hundred present, the convention comprising the leading lawyers of various sections of the State. It is a fine-looking body of men, and will doubtless recommend valuable alterations in the code of Kentucky, and a useful, if not necessary amendment of our judicial system. The business of yesterday was mainly preliminary, and to-day will probably be occupied with the real work of the session. The election of Judge RUFUS K. WILLIAMS as permanent chairman was a fit recognition of his talents, his eminence in the profession, and the exalted judicial official position he formerly held in the State judiciary. The committees are expected to come up to-day with their business thoroughly prepared, and the action of the convention will be looked for with interest in all parts of the Commonwealth. The task undertaken by the members is a grave and serious one, involving important and delicate questions, and we are certain that the results will justify the reputation of Kentucky lawyers for intelligence, ability and love of justice. The banquet to-night will be sumptuous, and the enjoyment of the fluids and solids of the feast will only be excelled by the pleasure of listening to the flow of wit and sentiment that will grace the occasion. Our complete, accurate and exclusive short-hand [illegible] of the proceedings [illegible] convention will be found upon the first page of this paper, and will be continued during the session.

PERSONAL.

Hons. Wm. Ditto, Brandenburg; W. H. Cheif, [illegible]burg; John J. Page, Columbia; J. C. Coop[illegible]; Zeb. Ward, Lexington; Thos. Cor[illegible], and J. W. Hopper, editor of the [illegible], stopping at the National Hotel.

Col. J. H. McHenry, Owensboro; Judge [illegible] Alexander, Columbia; W. P. Baker, Judge Eli Brown, R. Y. Bush, Hawesville; D. R. Murray, Cloverport; W. P. D. Bush, Frankfort; and Maj. M. H. Owsley, Lancaster, arrived at the Louisville Hotel yesterday.

Gen. Geo. B. Hodge, Col. M. M. Benton, Newport; Hon. Geo. W. Quick, Trigg county; Hon. Thos. L. Jones, Newport; Hon. John P. Rowlett, Hart county; Dr. Robert H. Gale, Owen county; Col. J. W. Hays, Bullitt county; Hon. B. B. Bovier, Russellville, are among the arrivals at the Galt House yesterday.

The Excursion to Frankfort.

It would have been better, perhaps, as it has turned out, if we had stated in the beginning that the railroad excursion to-day to the State capital was projected especially for the enjoyment and edification of the young ladies of the Female High School, the number of the excursionists having been limited to five hundred. The unusually fine weather, the trifling cost of tickets for the round trip, and the desire to pass a day in the society of the young ladies of the High School, have rendered the excursion so popular that, had the number not been limited, applications would have been made, no doubt, for one thousand tickets. Therefore, many persons who expected to join the expedition will be disappointed; and they have our sympathy, for the occasion will be a most enjoyable one. We have a hopeful assurance, however, from the railroad company, that another opportunity will be given at an early day for our school girls and boys to visit the State capital, and that those who may be disappointed to-day will not have their hopes long deferred. Prof. Chase, of the High School, will be the autocrat of the excursion to-day, and all matters relating to the convenience, comfort and enjoyment of the young ladies will be referred to him. The train will leave the Short-line depot at 8:15 this morning.

The Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday says of the excursion: "All Frankfort will be delighted to see the young ladies of the High School, and we sincerely trust they may have a fine day and a most successful excursion. As there is some talk of small pox in the penitentiary, however, their inspection of that institution, we presume, will be omitted."

An Incident at the Depot.

Two negro men arrived in the city yesterday [illegible] 12:30 Cincinnati train, and having procured omnibus tickets, proceeded to take their [illegible] in one of the vehicles when the number was called, but were prevented from so doing by the conductor, who ordered them to take seats on top of the omnibus. This took the darkey travelers entirely by surprise. They were [illegible] treated so outrageously in their own [illegible] never knowing any other relation to the white man than that of [illegible] in all human privileges. They became [illegible] indignant, and asked the bystanders if that was the way colored folks were served in this country. While looking about and hesitating, loth to climb upon the outside of the omnibus, the driver cracked his whip and the concern went rattling down the street, leaving the darkeys standing on the sidewalk holding to their baggage and looking with dismay after the fugitive conveyance.

A Boston Wife-Whipper.

G. L. Shaw and wife have been stopping for two weeks past at Mrs. Barnes' boarding-house, on Seventh street, near Walnut. He has been drunk most of the time, and yesterday, it is said, beat Mrs. Shaw *terribly*, when he was arrested by Officer Johnson and placed in jail. He wore the badge of a Boston detective, and is supposed to be here "working up a case."

Portrait of Hon. J. R. Underwood.

At the house of J. V. Escott & Sons, on Main, between Third and Fourth streets, there is a very fine portrait of Hon. J. R. Underwood, which was executed by a young artist of this city. This fact is mentioned that the friends of the judge, many of whom are attending the lawyer's convention, may see this excellent work of art before leaving the city.

Felony Cases Postponed.

Owing to the lawyers' convention, now in session, all felony cases in the City Court have been postponed until Monday next.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ Examine the immense stock of gents' clothing and furnishing goods at Jas. Sproule & Co.'s, 92 and 94 Jefferson, between Third and Fourth streets.

Saturday

is a good day to buy Sunday clothes. J. M. Armstrong's Tower Palace, 150 West Market, is the Great Men's and Boys' Clothing Mart of Louisville.

☞ Remember Golladay's old reliable, which takes place on the fourth Monday in every month. This being Christmas day, the prizes are liberal and adapted to the occasion.

Legal Notice—Lawyers' Convention.

Gentlemen from a distance, on their return home will be asked the question: "Did you visit J. M. Armstrong's Tower Palace clothing, 150 Market street?" Don't fail to be able to answer in the affirmative.

The Tupper Grate Bar.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in another column of Mr. W. H. Settle, the controlling agent for the Southern and Western States of the Tupper Grate Bar, which is manufactured in this city by Messrs. Ainslie, Cochran & Co. It is unquestionably the best grate bar in use, and will save ten times its cost every year. We have had it in use in the COURIER-JOURNAL office for over two years, and our experience has been so satisfactory that we do not hesitate to commend it in the most unqualified terms.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A Forger Captured with a Trunk Full of Implements of his Profession—Preparations for Swindling on a Large Scale.

A Shrewd and Dangerous Gang.

A very important arrest was made yesterday by those vigilant detectives, Bligh and Gallagher, which is likely to result in the exposure and capture of a gang of forgers, whose plans and operations for the prosecution of their nefarious business exhibit an amount of shrewdness and talent that would make their fortunes in an honest calling.

On Friday of last week three men arrived at the Willard Hotel and registered their names as J. W. Sweet, E. C. Hunt and T. Walker. They looked and acted like gentlemen of means, and were genteel in dress and demeanor. They visited several banks in the city, inquiring the selling rate of exchange on New York, and finally Sweet purchased of the Franklin Bank a draft on the Traders' and Drovers' Bank of New York for $3,200, and not long afterward the same party purchased a small draft on the same bank for $34. On Saturday Hunt left the Willard, and on Sunday Walker also left. They started for Washington City, but have not been heard from since, and it is supposed that they are in New York.

Yesterday morning Sweet left the Willard and went to the Galt House, where he registered as Geo. W. McDonald. During the day he went to the telegraph offices and inquired for dispatches for J. W. Sweet and Geo. W. McDonald, and also went to the post-office and ordered all letters addressed to those names and arriving here to be forwarded to him at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. He was on the point of leaving for the East, but detectives Bligh and Gallagher had received an intimation that these parties were making inquiries among the banks in a manner which excited some suspicion, and they had their eyes on McDonald, the others having disappeared. As the gentleman was on the point of departure, all unconscious that there was the slightest danger in the wind, the detectives quietly arrested him, and on searching his trunk discovered undeniable evidences that he was a forger on a large scale. He was well prepared for swindling banks, and made use of chemicals in a manner that proved him an adept. Among the articles in the trunk were a large quantity of letter-heads and envelopes of the Third and Ninth National Banks of New York; a letter from the National Bank of the Republic, N. Y., addressed to Sam. Brown, at Buffalo, in regard to deposits; a large check-book of the State National Bank of New Orleans, and various kinds of inks, pens, etc. There was also a letter from John Smidt & Co., of this city, from which all writing had been erased by some chemical process, except the signature, the latter and the heading of the letter being left uninjured. The intention was, evidently, to fill up this letter with such matter as would assist the party in their swindling operations.

On being arrested McDonald was very anxious that his name should not be made public. He insisted on suppressing the name of "McDonald," and would have bribed the officers with a large amount if they had not been incorruptible. He told them that by publishing the name they would lose all chance of making any money by his arrest.

A telegram had been received from the Traders' and Drovers' Bank, New York, that the draft was all right, but as it had not been paid the officers of the Franklin Bank, being satisfied that there was some fraud in the transaction, sent a dispatch ordering payment stopped until further investigation. It is believed that the design was to have the small draft raised to the amount of the large one and collected by McDonald's partners, when he would come in with the genuine draft and claim its payment, pretending to know nothing of the fraudulent one. These parties all came up from the South, where they have been operating. There have recently been reports of a similar game to that they are evidently engaged in being played in the banks in Memphis and Little Rock, and it is supposed that these men are the ones who did that work. They are evidently shrewd, experienced and skillful; old hands at the business, in fact, and the arrest of McDonald is regarded as an important event in police circles. The prisoner was lodged in jail to await examination.

Circumstances lead to the belief that Geo. W. McDonald is the real name of the prisoner; that Geo. Bridwell is the real name of the man who called himself E. C. Hunt, and that one who was registered as T. Walker is Bridwell's son.

George McDonald, alias J. W. Sweet, alias Sam Brown, is about [illegible] years of age, five feet ten inches in hight, of slim build, with light hair and complexion. He wears full light-brown whiskers and mustache, is slightly bald on the top of his head, and is of genteel appearance and address.

George Bridwell, alias E. C. Hunt, alias Fowler, is about 45 or 50 years old, of stout build, and has black whiskers sprinkled with gray.

—— Bridwell, alias J. Walker, is about 22 years of age, of slim build, and is genteel in his dress and manners.

THE EVENT OF TO-DAY.

Programme of the Public Library Concerts at Masonic Temple, and Drawing at Weisiger Hall.

The Public Library drawing will take place at Weisiger Hall to-day, commencing at 7 o'clock this morning, and, as the process is both tedious and laborious, it will probably not be concluded until late this evening or to-night.

The numbers and prizes will be drawn from the wheels by six blind girls and six blind boys from the Kentucky Institute for the Blind near the city, Mr. Huntoon, the superintendent of the institution, having kindly consented to give their services.

We are officially advised that 35,000 tickets, amounting to $350,000, have been sold. As only the tickets sold will be represented in the drawing, this will reduce the capital prize, as heretofore announced, to $35,000, and all others correspondingly.

The amount to be paid out for the 721 prizes will be $192,250, all of which is on deposit in the Citizens' Bank, and ready to be paid over to the lucky ticket holders at once.

In order to close up his business, and get ready for the drawing this morning—all of which required both labor and time—Mr. Peters called in all tickets in the hands of agents, and canceled them at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. All tickets held by sellers yesterday were purchased outright by them. The result was that so many deferred their purchases to the last day, that the demand yesterday was so great that the supply was exhausted by 2 o'clock, and after that not a ticket was to be had in the city. When this fact became known it seemed as if every one became possessed with a desire to secure a chance, and, during the remainder of the day Glore's, McGill's and Waters' were fairly besieged, and the newspaper offices were beset with callers who hoped to be able to find an opportunity for investment. The excitement was general and great, and the disappointed ones could be counted by hundreds. Such a denouement was not anticipated by any one, but the lesson may be a good one, as showing it is not always safe to put off until the morrow what may be done to-day.

We will bulletin the prizes at our office every hour during the day.

THE CONCERTS.

The matinee at Masonic Temple this afternoon and the grand concert at the same place to-night will be most attractive entertainments, as the very best musical talent of the city has been secured, and everything will be under the direction of Prof. Plato. A ticket or a coupon in the drawing will entitle the holder to admission. The following is the programme in full:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 16.

PART FIRST.

1—Jubel Overture (Weber). Great Western Band.
2—"Excelsior" (Solo Bariton. Plato). Prof. W. Plato.
3—Kellogg Waltz (Soprano Solo. Arditti). Miss J. Mendel.
4—Duet, for flute and French horn (Dittle), Messrs. E. Walter and E. Bornschein.
5—"Serenade" (Alto Solo. Kulling). Miss L. Jackson.
6—W[illegible] Waltzes (Strauss). Great Western Band Orchestra.

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

1—"Belisario," Duet (Tenor and Basso. Donizetti). Messrs. W. P. Price and W. Plato.
2—Rigoletto (Piano Solo. Liszt). Prof. E. Zoeller.
3—"Waiting" (Soprano Solo. Millard). Miss Katie Elliott.
4—"Variations," for flute (Solo. Heinemeyer), Master E. Bornschein.
5—"Spinning Wheel," Quartette, from Martha (Flotow), Miss E. Bornschein, Mrs. W. P. Price, Profs. W. P. Price and Plato.
6—Overture, "Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart), Great Western Band Orchestra.

Doors open at 2; performance commences at 2½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 16.

PART FIRST.

1—Overture to Martha (Flotow), Great Western Band Orchestra.
2—"The Tempest," Tenor Solo (Dudley Buck), Prof. W. P. Price.
3—"In the Evening," Chorus, male voices (Abt), Louisville Liederkranz Male Choir.
4—"I Would that My Love," Duet, Soprano and Alto (Mendelssohn), Misses E. Bornschein and L. Jackson.
5—Night Song [Solo, French Horn], (Lorenz), Mr. E. Walter.
6—Ah! Fors' è Lui [Soprano Solo from Traviata], (Verdi), Miss J. Mendel.
7—On the Beautiful Danube, Waltz (Strauss), Great Western Star Band Orchestra.

Intermission of fifteen minutes.

PART SECOND.

1—See the Pale Moon, Duet for Alto and Tenor (Campana), Mrs. and Mr. Parsons Price.
2—Ernani, Piano Solo (Liszt), Prof. E. Zoeller.
3—Sweet Forms [Soprano Solo from Lurline], (Wallace), Miss Katie Elliott.
4—Romanze, for Flute and Horn (Plato), Orchestra.
5—Variations for Flute [Solo], (Drouet), Master E. Bornschein.
6—"Rigoletto" [Quartette], (Verdi), Miss K. Elliott, Miss L. Jackson, Mrs. W. P. Price and W. Plato.
7—"Early Spring," Grand Finale (W. Plato), Louisville Liederkranz Mixed Chorus and Great Western Band Orchestra.

Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

A Pleasant Party.

Last evening a large and select crowd of young ladies and gentlemen assembled at the residence of Mr. R. H. Snyder, 169 east Chestnut street. The occasion was a party given by the Alpha Socials, and the guests passed a most delightful evening. Social enjoyment was the object, and music and song, besides an elegant feast, consisting of all the good things that could be spread upon the festive board, formed attractive features of the evening's pleasures.

POLICE PICKINGS.

Phases of City Life as Revealed in the Police Court.

Solomon's declaration that there is "nothing new under the sun" may apply as well to thought and action, to traits of character and to dispositions of men as to created things, and the proverb that "too much familiarity breeds contempt," though worn and tattered with age, has lost none of its vitality and freshness—the strength of truth—but is as surely verified in the present day among men, as when he who first conceived the thought proved by experience that he knew whereof he spoke.

TOO FAMILIAR BY HALF.

James Scally, a noble-looking son of Erin, who was in the City Court yesterday morning, with a bruised head, to testify against his neighbor for assault and battery, had but a night or two before learned the above lesson by a little rough experience. Mr. Scally was manager of a ball for a lady down in the West End. He had gone from home the evening of the ball and made all the necessary preparations, after which he returned to fetch Mrs. Scally. On the way home, however, he met Mr. Patrick Donahue, a large, stout-looking individual, whose nationality it is unnecessary to mention. Scally had for many years known him well, and claimed him as one of his best friends. Good, fast friends often abuse each other just through the love they bear one another, taking a great many strange kinds of liberties when in a good flow of spirits, or under other peculiar influences. Scally was in the right humor for demonstrating his good will towards his friend; and saluting him with the usual cheerful "Howdy-do, Patrick" made a dash at him with extended arms, half caressingly and half something else, which Pat may have mistaken for hostility, or, at least (not to put too fine a point on it), rather a rough shaking, for his pipe was shaken out of his mouth, and went flying to one side of the sidewalk, his hat went rolling into the gutter, and Pat himself was almost shaken from his foundation; whereupon, he instantly shook himself loose from his friendly assailant, and leveling a blow at the latter's head with a ponderous set of fists, sent him at full length on the brick pavement. Scally regained his feet, and a second time he went down; and getting tired of the fun, got up and walked away. Whether or not he went to the ball was not revealed in court, as he was there simply to show that he was maltreated without provocation, and also lost a watch in the melee, in all of which he failed, and Patrick Donahue was discharged.

A NICE TEA-PARTY.

Five drunk and disorderly cases were successively called—three women and two men forming the haggard quintette of wretchedness, dissipation and disorder.

The first was Robert Taylor, who had been simply very drunk, and went to the work-house under a fine of $5.

Margaret O'Donnell, a miserable-looking creature, shared the same fate.

Thomas O'Connor got beastly drunk on Thursday night, lay down in the street and went fast asleep. He was picked up by the police in time to escape death by freezing, and furnished more comfortable lodging in the jail. A $5 fine also sent him to the rock pile.

The next was Nancy Crawford, who had previously looked up in the placid countenance of the Judge, to catch a gleam of mercy for a similar offense, though she protested it was the first time in her life she was ever in the court. Nancy is supposed to be a resident of Louisville, and has been frequently arrested for her drinking propensity, but always declares that she lives in Charlestown, Indiana; that she has just come across the river, and promises to go right straight home if let off. This promise she offered yesterday, and begged to be discharged, but this time the Judge was inexorable, and she was sent to the work-house under a fine of $5 and a bond of $200 for two months.

Ellen Cronan, an uncouth-looking, sallow-complexioned, lean, lank, gray-eyed, loud and shrill-spoken individual, with a genuine Tipperary tongue and a temper to match, was not only charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and pronounced one of the terrors of the East End, but was presented for whipping her husband as one of her frolicksome pastimes while on her regular rampage on Thursday night. It was suggested by some of the attorneys that, as his Honor enforced the extremity of the law upon wife-whippers and the like, ample justice should also be meted out to her for abusing her poor, inoffensive, harmless husband. Five dollars fine and a $300 bond for three months was the penalty. Of course she will beat rock for several days.

A TIPSY BOOK AGENT.

James Huster claimed to be peddling books by subscription, but looked as though he had been drunk for many weeks. He was sent to the rock-pile in order to get the whisky thoroughly worked out of him, so as to better prepare him for his more refined and elevating labors.

"PADDY'S BUGGY."

Charles Burks, Dennis Jones and Harry Burks were arrested Thursday, charged with stealing a wheelbarrow from Mrs. Pope. The wheelbarrow was stolen a month ago, and was not found till a few days since. As it was proven that Chas. Burks committed the theft, Jones and Harry Burks were discharged, and Charles Burks fined $20, with imprisonment for one day.

A SAD CASE.

Repentance Follows Quickly Upon the Heels of Crime.

A young man named Austin Gallagher, alias Aaron Reighnstrom, alias C. A. Worman, came to this city about ten days ago, and put up at one of our principal hotels. He at first represented himself as a partner in the firm of Worman & McCready, wholesale paper merchants, of Philadelphia, and commenced extensive business transactions with Mr. William Cromie, on Main street. The Philadelphia firm manufacturing paper bags of peculiar shape and mechanism, and as Mr. Cromie wanted some of these he readily assented to giving an order for them. Other articles were also included in the order, which amounted to nearly $2,000. The goods were to be paid for on delivery, but as the agent was hard up, Mr. C. advanced him $5.

In two or three days the fellow asked Mr. Cromie to indorse an order in his favor for $100. The request was not granted, and the applicant reduced the amount to $75, saying, "I can't do with any less." Still being refused, the agent went next to A. V. Dupont & Co. and endeavored to work himself into their confidence, but failed there also.

He went back and forth several times, and appeared very much astonished that business men like those he had applied to could not see into a "good thing." He wanted money, to enable him to leave on the evening train, and the demand was reduced to $50, and finally to $5, but it was no go. Mr. Cromie was not under obligations to advance money or to endorse paper for a distant firm to whom he was not indebted, and positively refused to do either, notwithstanding Mr. Worman, alias Reighnstrom, alias Austin Gallagher, sat in the store two hours explaining his claims, showing references and ingratiating himself with the proprietor of the house.

Mr. R. S. Kessack, on Market street below Fifth, had just ordered some goods from New York through Mr. Cromie. The Philadelphia chap learned this fact while in the store, from conversation between employes, and he at once got one of Mr. Kessack's cards, and wrote on the back the following note:

Mr. R. S. Kessack:

The bearer is Mr. C. A. Worman. The amount paid to him is all correct.

[S'gned] WM. CROMIE.

He also procured a bill-head from Mr. Cromie's store, and made out in the name of Mr. C. a regular bill against Mr. Kessack. A foot-note, signed by the proprietor, ordered the money to be paid to the bearer, and it was receipted in the name of the Philadelphia house. Mr. Kessack, on presentation, paid this account "to bearer," the amount being only $10 80.

The two forgeries were discovered yesterday morning, and the forger was locked up in jail by Capt. O'Neal. He seems to be a young man who has been led to crime by want, feels deeply his situation, and weeps bitterly over the ill turn of fortune that followed his crime. The photograph of a beautiful young lady was found among his papers, and he claims that she is a Cleveland (Ohio) Jewess.

When our reporter visited him at the prison, he saw a forlorn-looking creature, repentance and despair written in every line of his countenance. He stood near the window, with his head bowed upon his hands, gazing intently upon the wall. He was weeping freely, and was evidently in great mental anguish. During the conversation he exclaimed:

"Oh, my relatives and friends at home! This intelligence will break their hearts;" adding, "and then, too, it is all for $10. I was on my way to New Orleans, looking for employment, and got completely out of money. I forged the order and got $10. It is the only offense I have committed, and I suppose that I will have to go to the penitentiary for it. I do not care anything for myself, but my family. I do not want them to know of my situation."

The prisoner asserts positively that his name is Reighnstrom, but it is believed that Gallagher is the correct name. The case will come before the court this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wagner's Minstrels.

Cal. Wagner, with his very excellent minstrel company, will appear at Weisiger Hall on Tuesday night. Wagner is one of the best end men in all Corkonia, and has some superior talent in his combination.

The Orphans' Fair.

The fair for the benefit of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum continues to attract large attendance in the lower hall of the Weisiger building, and the receipts of last night must have been large and gratifying. The fair, we believe, closes with to-day.

Opera-house.

The fashionable night of the week brought Mr. Emmet a packed house. He quite excelled himself and absolutely revelled in fun and humor. This afternoon and evening will be the last representations of Fritz, Karl the Fiddler succeeding the play during next week.

Maggie Mitchell.

Mr. King, agent of the Maggie Mitchell company, is in the city making arrangement for the appearance of this favorite actress in Louisville. Miss Mitchell commences an engagement at the Opera-house on Monday night, January 1st, and her promised reappearance in Louisville will be welcome intelligence to her many admirers. She brings her own company with her, and opens in Jane Eyre.

Gen. Puello, of the Spanish army, formerly of San Domingo, died in Cuba on Friday.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE gas-pipes at Boone market-house and vicinity are again out of order.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS has our thanks for Eastern papers, delivered in advance of the mails.

ABE HART, charged with abuse of his family, was locked up in First-street station last night.

JOE CARROLL, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was arrested and lodged in jail yesterday by Officer Brenan.

THE Christmas tree celebration for the Sunday school and Industrial school of Christ Church will be held on Tuesday afternoon, December 26, at 2½ o'clock.

A COMPANY has been formed in Philadelphia called the Consolidated Gas Company, which furnishes gas by contract, and dispenses entirely with the use of the meter.

THE Nicolson pavement on Second street has been completed, and the Second-street cars resumed their regular trips yesterday. The people along the route are happy once more.

THE engine attached to the Lexington train bound for Louisville, yesterday afternoon, gave out, six miles this side of Lagrange, and the train was pulled into town by the Cincinnati, thus being unavoidably delayed nearly two hours.

DR. L. P. YANDELL, SR., will read a paper before the Louisville Medical Society, in the hall of the University, this evening at 7½ o'clock, on the Uses and Abuses of Mercury. The physicians and medical students of the city are invited to attend.

CHARLES HAGER, the engineer of the steam fire-engine Atwood, who was so badly injured on Thursday night that amputation of the foot was found necessary, was in such a condition last night that his physicians had to exclude all friends and visitors from his room.

WE have received from Will S. Hays three pieces of music issued by the publishing house of J. L. Peters. The first is the bass aria "Who Treads the Path of Duty," from Mozart's Magic Flute, arranged with the English, German, and Italian words; the second, Arditi's "Stirrup Cup," for baritone or bass, and the other a temperance ballad, "Don't Sell My Father Rum."

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON'S

IMPROVED

NEW-SCALE SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

PIANOS.

Piano-fortes stand pre-eminent among musical instruments, whether we regard the high place they hold in public esteem, their widespread social influence or the extent of their production. They possess all the elements of expression which belong to all other musical instruments combined. The piano originated in Germany, but it is now made with the greatest degree of excellence in the United States, where also it is most extensively manufactured, and in the most general use—taking the third rank at present among the manufacturing interests.

Within a few years great improvements have been made in these delightful instruments, among the most celebrated of which are the improved new-scale squares and uprights, manufactured by the long-established house of

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON.

The business of this concern dates its origin prior to 1828, in New York, having begun under the firm styles of R. & W. Nunns, Dubois & Stodart, Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, and finally to the present style, Thomas H. Chambers & Son.

As there are many people in the West and South who are of the opinion that the Chambers piano is of "a new make," or, more properly speaking, of recent origin, we take pleasure in stating that

MR. CHAMBERS, SR.,

is the oldest practical piano-forte manufacturer in New York; and a house which can claim the advantages of an experience of nearly half a century (43 years), and has steadily sustained its popularity in the face of formidable competition, must certainly have great and substantial merits as its basis.

THALBERG,

perhaps the greatest pianist that ever lived, when in the United States, declared the Chambers piano

TO BE UNSURPASSED,

satisfying all his exacting requirements, as an artist and performer; and he presented Mr. Chambers with an autograph testimonial, in token of his high valuation of this instrument. The verdict of such a great artist is the highest possible authority. And he is not alone in his high opinion of the Chambers pianos, for the leading press of the country, together with eminent artists and the public generally, add their testimony in the same direction.

THE INSTRUMENTS

include square pianos, of about twelve different styles, and several styles of upright pianos, ranging in price from $400 to $800 each. They are constructed by the most skillful and experienced workmen, of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials, with full iron frames, bass and extra braces, improved new-scale, overstrung, best French grand action, patent top dampers, harp-stop, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the piano-forte.

Several hundred pianos are annually manufactured by Chambers & Son, the value of stock in course of manufacture being usually about fifty thousand dollars.

There is no disputing the fact that, while the Chambers pianos are the *finest* in the country, they are undeniably

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

to be found anywhere, and that they are durable is attested to by the New York Christian, which says: "T. H. Chambers is the oldest piano manufacturer in the city of New York, and there are many families who have had his pianos in use for twenty-five or thirty years, and which still hold their own well. We would advise any of our readers who are desirous of purchasing a reliable piano, and one to last a lifetime, to buy a Chambers piano."

WILL S. HAYS, ESQ.

This popular gentleman has been the sole agent for the Chambers pianos for more than two years, and his energy, coupled with the reputation of the pianos, has been rewarded by *liberal success*, for during that time he has sold Chambers pianos to a large number of our best citizens, together with a host of people who live abroad, and who have ordered pianos, trusting to Mr. Hays' judgment of a really fine instrument, and in no case has a single one been disappointed either in his selection or the piano. No house in the business enjoys a more valuable reputation for integrity in dealings and scrupulous attention to the wants of customers than his.

AN INVITATION.

Mr. Hays invites the public—especially the ladies—to pay his music-store, No. 160 Fourth street, a visit, where he keeps a fine stock on hand. To hear these pianos is to see them, and to see them is to "fall in love" with them. He will take pleasure in mailing circulars and price-lists, *free*, to any one who will address him.

In commending the Chambers piano (we have a fine one) to our friends and the public generally, we also take pleasure in referring them to the honesty and reliability of its clever agent, Will. S. Hays, Esq.

A Runaway Horse.

The horse attached to Sweitzes' machine wagon took fright at the corner of Campbell and Ceiger streets yesterday, ran over a tree box and knocking down a fence, breaking the axle and dash-board of the wagon, and spilling the tools all the way along the street in his flight to Washington street, where he was brought to a halt by falling down in the gutter.

WEATHER REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.

[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

Place of observation	Height of barometer	Change in last 24 hrs	Ther. deg	Change in last 24 hrs	Dir'n of wd	Force of wd	State of Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.19	x.22	35	—21	o	c	Clo'dy
Baltimore	30.12	x.06	27	— 2	N.	l	Clear
Boston	30.02	x.07	20	x. 5	N.	l	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.96	—01	15	—11	S. E.	f	Clear
Cairo	30.00	—07	37	x.12	S. E.	b	Clo'dy
Charleston	30.12	x.11	35	— 9	N.W	l	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.68	—14	29	x. 9		b	L. Snow
Cincinnati	30.04	—06	30	x. 4	S. E.	l	Fair.
Davenport	29.61	—09	35	x.16	S.W.	b	Clo'dy
Galveston							
Indianapolis	29.85	—08	33	x.10	S.	f	Clo'dy
Key West	30.03	x.12	65	— 5	N.	l	Clo'dy
Leavenworth	29.87	x.15	39	x.16	W.	g	Clo'dy
Louisville	29.95	—04	34	— 7½	S.	g	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.07	—01	36	x. 5	S.	g	Clo'dy
Mobile	30.19	x.07	28	— 5	0	c	Clear.
Nashville							
New Orleans	30.20	x.07	43	— 4	W.	g	Clear.
New York	30.08	x.02	21	— 2	N.W	g	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.11	x.15	28	— 5	N.W		Clo'dy
Omaha, Neb.	29.74	x.08	34	x. 9	N.W		Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.15	x.07	16	— 1	0	c	Foggy
Portland, Me.	30.0[illegible]	—06	17	— 2	N.	f	Clo'dy
Punta Rassa	30.09	x.09	60	— 7	N.	f	Clo'dy
Savannah	30.19	x.18	39	— 3	N.W	g	Clo'dy
Shreveport	30.09	—02	37	x. 9	S.W	l	Clear.
St. Louis	29.79	—06	36	x.12	S.	f	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.43	x.09	30	x. 5	S.	f	Fair.
Wilmington	30.15	x.18	31	—11	N.W	l	Clo'dy
Jacksonv, Fa.	30.15	x.10	44	—13	N.	f	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.18	x.02	39	x. 4	S. E.	f	Clear.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, fall in the thermometer.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

Local Observations—Dec. 15, 1871.

Hour of observation	Hight of barometer	Change since last observation	Hight of thermometer	Change in 24 hours	Dir. of Wind	Force of Wind	Rainfall, inches and hundr'ths	State of the Weather
7 A. M.	30.135	—086	24	— 2	[illegible]	l	0.00	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.064	—101	36	x. 4	S.	f	....	Fair.
4 P. M.	29.968	—046	36½	x. 4	S.	g	....	Clear.
9 P. M.	29.963	—005	33	x. 3	S.	g	....	Clo'dy
11 P. M.	29.949	—031	34	x. 7½	S.	g	....	Clo'dy

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.

Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudiness will probably clear away for a short time on the South and Middle Atlantic coast, followed on Saturday again by falling barometer, southwest winds and cloudy weather. The storm center in Minnesota, move east and southeastward, with brisk southwest winds on the lakes, and its influence will extend to the Middle and Eastern States by Saturday night. Southerly winds, with rising temperature and cloudy weather, will probably extend over the Gulf States. Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, and are ordered for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

LOCAL BANKS.

Examination Into the Condition of the Bank of Kentucky and Bank of Louisville.

Report to the Legislature.

It will be remembered that on the 9th inst. the House of Representatives of the General Assembly passed a resolution appointing a committee to visit Louisville and examine into the condition and papers of the Bank of Kentucky, and the Bank of Louisville, ascertain the amount of assets belonging to said banks, of what the assets consist, the value of the stock, and the amount of the reserved fund, why the same has not been distributed among the stockholders; and also authorizing the committee in making their report to give their opinion as to whether or not it is advisable to sell the stock which the State owns in these two banks.

On the 12th inst. the committee made the following report:

The Committee on the Sinking Fund, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives appointing a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate to visit the city of Louisville and examine into the condition of the Bank of Kentucky and Bank of Louisville, would report that we have had said resolution under consideration, and after examining an act approved 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the State debt," authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the bank stock belonging to the State, and having the report of the committee appointed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the purpose of securing the information sought by the House resolution, we are of the opinion that no good could be accomplished by concurring in the resolution, but be an additional expense to the State of several hundred dollars.

The report of the committee appointed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is made part hereof.

R. A. BURTON, Chairman.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct 31, 1871.

To Hon. Preston H. Leslie, Chairman Board Sinking Fund Commissioners:

The undersigned committee, in obedience to the direction of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, visited the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville, and examined the affairs of said institutions, with the view of ascertaining their condition, and report the following as the result of their investigation:

The condition of the Bank of Kentucky, on the 26th day of June, 1871, as shown by the printed statement of the bank, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted maturing	$288,146 80
Notes discounted past due	37,176 37
Bills of exchange maturing	1,819,551 81
Bills of exchange past due	34,415 61
Suspended debt in suit	50,770 88
United States and other bonds and securities	643,487 40
Real estate for debt	24,783 17
Real estate for banking-houses	45,177 31
Protest account	125 74
Bank balances, other than Eastern	302,856 16
United States Treasury and National Bank notes	206,794 93
Deposits in Eastern banks	853,023 92
	$4,299,398 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,431,400 00
Dividends unpaid	42,371 10
Contingent fund required by charter	74,000 00
Fund to cover losses	366,669 02
Fund to redeem circulation	113,846 00
Profit and loss, after deducting dividend No. 67	71,917 33
Due to depositors	1,199,604 62
	$4,299,398 07

There is but little change since this report in the condition of the bank, outside of the earnings, which will go principally to the payment of the next January dividend, and may add something to the surplus fund; but as the bank could not furnish us with a consolidated statement since the one above, we assume it as the basis from which to make our statement in regard to the surplus:

The surplus as shown above, is	$311,976 35
There should be added to this of the fund for redemption of circulation, amount for unredeemed circulation, which will never be presented for redemption	60,000 00
And we have the surplus	$371,976 35

Assuming that all the assets of the bank are good, this makes the stock worth 2½ per cent. above par.

This bank, however, like all the old banks of the State, had large debts created before and during the war, some of which were accumulations of years, and were hanging on for settlement, and others that were good, but debtors so crippled by the war and its general effects upon the commerce and business of the country that they could not pay. All the paper of this sort which has been ascertained to be bad beyond question has been charged off. There is still another class which has been renewed from time to time, and kept alive with the hope of its ultimate settlement; but some of it must be finally lost, and with it, perhaps, other paper which is looked upon as good; and we have concluded, after scaling the different items of reported assets, that $238,741 10 would be a liberal amount to take off to cover all losses that might occur in any contingency; and, assuming this basis, the surplus fund would stand as follows:

Surplus fund reported by bank, with amount to cover circulation which will not be redeemed	$371,976 35
Estimated amount above to cover loss	238,741 10
Leaves surplus unquestionably good	$133,235 25

This makes the stock worth nearly 12 per cent. premium; the amount taken off, we think, very liberal, but we prefer to overestimate, that your board may know the unquestionable value of the stock.

The condition of the Bank of Louisville, on the 30th day of June, 1871, as shown by the printed report, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bills and notes discounted	$1,025,033 40
Notes and bills due and unpaid	24,414 64
Suspended debt at branches	96,128 00
Bonds and stocks	116,812 79
Real estate for banking-houses	75,150 72
Real estate for debt	146,087 00
Due from banks	487,[illegible] 90
Costs on suits and protest account	1,099 49
Gold and silver	64,409 21
Currency	122,266 03
	$2,107,166 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,292,803 00
Surplus	47,700 00
Dividend No. 73	39,778 46
Dividend unclaimed	7,176 00
Fund to redeem circulation	63,916 00
Due to banks	265,672 29
Due to depositors	390,118 60
	$2,107,166 35

There is no change in the condition of the bank since the above report was made that will change the surplus, and hence we assume the printed report as our basis for calculation:

The surplus above is	$47,700 00
Add circulation that will not be redeemed	31,958 00
And we have surplus of	$79,658 00

Assuming that the assets of the bank are all good, and will be realized, this makes the stock worth 6 per cent. premium. This bank has also a large ante bellum debt and debts created during the war (some of which are not very good), and has met with heavy losses. Some of this paper is still hanging on in a suspended condition, and some unsecured kept alive for future settlement, with a view of getting as much as possible out of it; and we estimate that $163,973 55 would fully cover the losses from the reported assets of this bank. Assuming this basis, the stock of the bank would be worth about 93. The officers of the bank think the stock would be worth par if the bank were wound up now.

The market price of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky is par to 1 per cent. premium, and with little selling and little inquiry for it. It is the opinion of the best informed bankers and brokers in the city, that par could be realized for the stock if placed upon the market in the hands of a discreet banker, in lots of fifty shares at a time, or in quantities to meet the demand as it may come up; but that if a larger quantity is placed upon the market at one time the value would be decreased in proportion. It is our opinion that no large quantity could be sold without a concession from the present market price, and would not advise the sale of it, except in small quantities, and that through the agency of a prudent and discreet banker. Kentucky, and Louisville in particular, we think, would furnish the best market for this stock, though as good a deal of it is owned in Philadelphia and New York, some sales might be made at those points, though the tendency in the East to get rid of stocks in Kentucky and Southern State banks has been rather a prominent feature in the stock market in the last few years, and it is constantly going into the hands of persons in the State who have confidence in the management of the banks. In this way the banks have been materially strengthened. The money market, both in Louisville and New York, at this time, is working close, the principal part of it being needed and used at this time for moving hogs, grain and cotton, and it is in demand at high rates of interest. The stock market has almost been thrown into a panic by the immense quantity of stock thrown upon it by the insurance companies to meet their losses by the Chicago fire, which has increased the demand for money to cover losses, and rebuild and supply lost stocks, and also to supply losses by fires generally throughout the Northwest. These things all taken together have brought about at this time the peculiar state of the market that makes money scarce, the rates of interest high, and forces down the best stocks in the country, and drives us to the conclusion that, at this time, the placing of a large amount of the very best stocks upon the market will, irresistibly, force it down to a price largely below its real value. The stock of the Bank of Kentucky, if placed upon the market in a large quantity, for the reasons stated, we think, would not bring more than 95, which would be a heavy loss on stock unquestionably worth 112, and likely to continue paying a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum.

The market price of the stock of the Bank of Louisville is 80, and it is decidedly weak at that price. Any quantity of over 30 or 50 shares at a time thrown upon the market would depress it materially; and we are satisfied that, if the stock owned by the State were all placed upon the market at one time, it would not sell for more than 75.

We herewith present a proposition from this bank for an exchange of the State bonds held by the bank, for bank stock held by the State. This proposition is, substantially, to take bank stock at 80, and sell Kentucky bonds at par. We think, however, from a conversation with the bank officers, that the bank would exchange at the market price for each; and if the market price of the State bonds were fixed at 95, would advise the exchange to be made, for the reason that the bank can not, in our opinion, be very profitably managed as long as it continues the Paducah and Flemingsburg branches, though it might still pay 6 per cent. dividend. A negotiation with the bank, on the terms of the market values of the stocks would certainly be better than selling the bank stock at what it would bring upon the market, and then purchasing the bonds with the proceeds of the sale.

As to what policy should be pursued by the Sinking Fund Commissioners in regard to the sale of the stocks of the State in banks, &c., under all the circumstances surrounding them, is not within the scope of our commission to say; but, having fulfilled the commission given us to the best of our ability, with the lights before us, we are respectfully,

GRANT GREEN,
JOHN RODMAN.

The Great Turkey Shooting.

Parkland was the scene of lively sport yesterday and the day before. Stickrod's great turkey-shooting match attracted the crack shots of the city, and many a fine gobbler bit the dust. Some three hundred have been killed, and about two hundred remain, which will be shot for to-day. There was some splendid shooting done yesterday, and a number of sportsmen bagged turkeys enough to last their families during the holidays.

A Philadelphia dispatch says John Ware was executed yesterday at Camden, N. J., for murdering his father.

Both branches of the Georgia Legislature adjourned last night till the second Wednesday in January.

Richmond, Va., reported ten inches of snow last evening, with good prospects for more.

DR. HUNTER

ON

Chronic Bronchitis.

This disease, like consumption and asthma, has its seat in the lungs. Most people suppose bronchitis to be a throat affection. Even physicians who know better continually speak of it in that sense, and so perpetuate the error. Bronchitis is a disease of the bronchial tubes, and there are no bronchial tubes except in the lungs. The wind-pipe conveys the air from the throat to the lungs, and when it reaches them divides into a great number of smaller tubes, which ramify all through their substance. These tubes are not only in the lungs, but actually make up a large part of their substance. You see, then, how absurd it is to talk of "Bronchitis"—which means simply disease of these bronchial tubes—as a throat disease, when in reality there are no bronchial tubes in the throat!

Chronic bronchitis is no more than a catarrh of the lungs, and does not differ in any respect from catarrh of the nose, except in its seat. Thickening of the mucous membrane, granulations and even ulceration, take place in the air-tubes of the lungs, just as in the air-passages of the nose. If the nose is so afflicted we can breathe through the mouth, but when the catarrh is in the air-tubes of the lungs we always have SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

The difference between bronchitis and consumption is this: In bronchitis there is cough, expectoration of WHITE, or BLUISH, or YELLOW matter, according to the stage, often pain or soreness in the chest, sometimes hectic fever and night-sweats, generally loss of flesh, and ALWAYS shortness of breath on exertion. These are also symptoms of consumption, but in bronchitis there are no tubercles, no dullness on percussion, and no cavities formed by the ulceration of the substance of the lungs. So alike are the general symptoms that nobody except a physician can decide whether a case be bronchitis or consumption, and even he can do so only by carefully sounding the chest with proper instruments.

The causes of bronchitis are precisely the same as of consumption. Colds, pneumonia and chills and fever, imperfectly cured, are very common forerunners of both diseases. Catarrh of the head, granular disease of the throat, enlarged tonsils and elongation of the uvula are other causes. Here the disease begins above and gradually goes down to the chest. Working in a dusty atmosphere, as in rice and other mills, often produces bronchitis, by causing irritation of the air-tubes.

When a cold or some other cause has produced bronchitis, the patient finds that he can not take the same exercise as formerly without getting tired. Although he is not sick or suffering, he is yet aware that he is not in his former good health. In the summer he is LANGUID, and as winter approaches he begins to EXPECTORATE. What he raises is at first WHITE, but after a time points of YELLOW make their appearance, particularly in the morning. If the disease goes on HECTIC FEVER and NIGHT-SWEATS will follow, and before spring he may die with all the symptoms of consumption. And yet this is not consumption at all. It is simply a catarrh of the lungs or bronchitis. Examine the lungs after death and you find neither tubercles nor cavities. Many who are supposed to have consumption are in reality suffering only from bronchitis, and many who die of consumption had bronchitis for a long time before their lungs became affected with tubercles. The tendency of every case is to run into consumption.

Few people have any idea of the serious nature of Bronchitis. In this country it is so generally mistaken for Consumption that the bills of mortality give us but little information. In England about 70,000 persons die every year of Consumption, and about 45,000 of Bronchitis; so that the latter is only a little less fatal than the former.

From what we have said of the SEAT of Bronchitis you will readily understand how utterly useless must be any treatment which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the bronchial tubes themselves. There is nothing of inheritance, or predisposition, or bad blood, or scrofula, in this disease. It is purely a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, and as such is as curable in the lungs as in the mucous membrane of any other part of the body. But it will not be cured by blowing salt and water into your throat, nor by anything you can take into the stomach. Such treatment, no matter who employs it, is quackish and unscientific, and under it Bronchitis is as fatal as Consumption.

E. B. HUNTER, M. D.,
166 Fourth street.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 15, 1871.

NOTE.—Drs. R. and E. B. Hunter devote their entire attention to the treatment of diseases of the throat, lungs and heart. Office, 166 Fourth street. Hours—9 to 4 daily; Sundays, 9 to 1. No charge for consultation. Residence, 127 Broadway.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Mrs. William Gunter died Thursday evening at 9 o'clock at Utica.

Will Howell is lying very ill at his residence in the Fifth ward.

The prospects of a good wheat crop are not very good, owing to the long dry weather.

Henry Naghel was busily engaged yesterday in hauling ice from the mill-race at the falls.

Mr. Wm. Gunter is to be buried from the Methodist church, in Utica, at 10 o'clock to-day.

Capt. Wm. Carter is quite sick with the quinsy at his residence on Ohio avenue, in this city.

Mr. George Marsh, yard-master at the Ohio and Mississippi railroad depot, was severely indisposed yesterday.

Business was very good at the Ohio and Mississippi railroad and the Jeffersonville railroad depots yesterday.

Notwithstanding over a month has elapsed since the Park tragedy, it is still the topic of conversation to a great extent.

The Ohio and Mississippi railroad is reported to be doing a heavier freight business than ever before since its completion.

The members of Enon Baptist Church have authorized the trustees thereof to sell the church property of that organization.

There have been twenty accessions to the Christian church at Utica since the commencement of the protracted meeting, most of whom have been immersed.

The Maple-street Methodist Episcopal Church South will not hold a festival during the holidays, but will have a Christmas tree either Saturday evening before Christmas or Christmas night.

There has been a very interesting revival of religion in progress at New [illegible] under the direction of Rev. [illegible] and Rev. [illegible] Somers. Meetings have been held day and night and the good work still goes on.

Mart. V. Howard, yesterday, received by express from John Tait, wholesale commission merchant in Chicago, a relic of the late fire in the shape of a butcher knife, which bears strong evidence of having passed the fiery ordeal.

There was a very pleasant reunion of the members of the Presbyterian Church and their friends at the social held in the church parlors last night. There were quite a number of visitors from abroad, and a very delightful evening was spent.

There are only fifteen barges of Pittsburgh coal at Pumpkin Patch, including those of Cook & Hoffman as well as those of Bonner and Duffy. There are three barges of anthracite coal at the same place. The whole amount will not reach 200,000 bushels.

Capt. Richard S Collum, of the U. S. N., is in the city. Capt. Collum is a native of this city and son of ex-Mayor William F. Collum. He has just returned from a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean, and has been assigned to duty at Annapolis, Md.

The members of the Maple-street Methodist Church have appointed a committee to invite Bishop Kavanaugh to deliver a lecture in the church some time during January. Should the invitation be accepted due notice of the time and place will be given.

Solomon Ehrlich, formerly a furniture dealer on Spring street, but more lately the keeper of a grocery, clothing and notion establishment, at the corner of Sixth street and Michigan avenue, absconded, on Thursday night, greatly to the sorrow of numerous creditors, among which Phil. C. Miller is said to be the most sorrowful. John Zulauf is very sad about a rent bill, and Arnold Kahn is not so much delighted about his cigar bill. Ehrlich is the German name for honesty.

In the neighborhood of the scene of the Park tragedy there is still considerable strife going on. Some contend for the innocence of the negroes who were hung, and others that they were guilty. The feeling between certain parties is by no means amicable, and there may be yet serious results grow out of this difference. There was a time when the whole neighborhood felt satisfied of the guilt of the negroes, but there are now those who do not believe they were guilty. It is alleged by some that there was not twenty-five dollars in the house at the time of the murder. There are a number of other statements made by parties opposed to the negro theory. It is stated that Matthew Clegg in his speech at Memphis declared their innocence.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, while Mr. Henry C. Emmerke was in his buggy, coming from Utica, when about one square west of the toll-gate in Port Fulton, his horse became frightened by the traces becoming unfastened from the singletree and dangling about his legs, upon which the animal, being very high spirited, started off at a frightful speed. The vehicle first struck the corner of Fitty Fraime's place, and dashing on to Thomas Roach's place near Untz's pottery, the vehicle again struck the fence breaking the dash-board and snapping the harness so that the horse broke entirely clear of the buggy. By the shock Mr. Emmerke was thrown violently a distance of fifteen feet to the ground, injuring him very severely about the shoulder. As Mr. E. was a very heavy man, weighing about 300 pounds, it is singular that no bones were broken. Dr. C. R. McBride was called to the residence of Mr. Untz, where Mr. E. was taken, and rendered him the proper medical attendance. It is probable that he is injured internally, and it was not deemed advisable to remove him to his home in Utica. Mr. Emmerke is well-known as an extensive lime dealer in Utica.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cider by the gallon at Jackson's.

THE CITY HOSPITAL.

How it May be Injured by its Friends.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The issue of the Commercial of the 13th of December contained the statement that a well-dressed stranger was sent to the City Hospital at 9 o'clock one morning, grew rapidly worse, and died at 2 P. M., at seven o'clock he was safe in the Medical College, an attache of the hospital wore the dead man's clothes to a ball and got exhilarated on the fifteen dollars he had received for the subject; and, after making the statement, the article adds that "this statement is without foundation so far as we can learn." Then, I would ask, why make it? No occurrence of the kind related took place at the City Hospital, no such man entered, no such man died, and of course his body did not find its way to the Medical College, and the remainder of the statement is alike false. I am satisfied that the writer of the article did not intend to injure the City Hospital, for what object could he have in doing so? It is an institution that all good citizens should endeavor to guard the reputation of; they should build that reputation up, and not tear it down. Therefore I feel that it was not the wish of the writer of that article to injure so useful a charity. But such is the effect of all such articles. They create alarm among the inmates, and also reluctance on the part of many to become recipients of its benefits; they cast an unjust stigma on the institution and prevent the good it would do were it not thus assailed. Beside these evils, it injures its reputation and keeps many patients from the excellent apartments fitted up for the accommodation of those who pay for its benefits, thereby affording a revenue that assists in its support, and saves something to the taxpayer. The officers of the hospital know that they are responsible to the public for its proper management, and they do not shun investigation, either from the public or the press, but they do ask that assistance from the press that is afforded to like charities in the city. Their vigilance may not always be successful, but it has and shall be constant, and if the members of the press will only come and look at the good it is daily doing, the amount of disease and misery it is relieving, I am sure that they will not find a place in their hearts from which to cast an arrow which carries malice in its quiver.

W.

Dade county (Ga.) Kuklux are undergoing trial. One was discharged yesterday, and the proof against the remainder has not been sustained.

Avonia Bonney, an American girl of 17 years, has made a successful *debut* as Amina in Somnambula, at one of the principal cities of Italy.

The Chinese Embassy, which has been sojourning in Paris for some time, sailed from Marseilles yesterday, for Shanghai.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ J. R. Golladay's fifty-fourth monthly drawing will take place December the 25th. Capital prize, $1,000 in greenbacks. Nine hundred and ninety-nine other valuable prizes, among which are four splendid pianos, fine top buggy, two two-horse wagons, a fine Durham bull, etc., etc. Tickets $1. Six for $5. For sale at W. Scott Glore's and other agents throughout the State. Orders by mail should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

Bentley House.

Mr. F. M. Pockman, late of Bedford, Ind., has taken charge of the Bentley House, and will set a fine lunch this morning at 10 o'clock. Oyster soup and all the delicacies. James Carr.

Fifteen Dollars

will buy a half dozen of N. Sid Platt's new "Shield" bosom shirts, made to order. This bosom will wear as long as the body of the shirt, and is the most genteel bosom made.

☞ Gents' clothing and furnishing goods. Largest stock in the city at James Sproule & Co.'s, 92 and 94 Jefferson street.

☞ The Royal Palace Dollar Store, 117 Fourth street, has opened since the last two days twenty-five cases of new and elegant goods for the coming holidays.

☞ The scarlet beaver underwear, made to order by N. Sid Platt, is highly recommended by physicians for rheumatic troubles. It will not shrink, and will last for years.

☞ King William coats and overcoats, new supply just received, at James Sproule & Co.'s, 92 and 94 Jefferson street.

☞ Over one thousand persons visited yesterday the Royal Palace Dollar Store, as there is no doubt they have the largest and best selected stock in this city.

☞ Scarfs and ties in all the new solid colors—"Garnet," "Siberian," "Ponceau," "Citron" and "Gravelotte"—at N. Sid Platt's.

☞ Shirts, shirts, shirts. Great variety at James Sproule & Co.'s, 92 and 94 Jefferson st.

An Extended Popularity.

Each year finds "Brown's Bronchial Troches" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases the Troches have PROVED reliable.

☞ Spring wrist gloves, otter tipped—a novelty—at N. Sid Platt's.

☞ Clothing in the greatest variety at James Sproule & Co.'s, 92 and 94 Jefferson street.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Soothing Children.

Many sleepless nights of painful watchings to the anxious mother might be avoided by using this invaluable preparation.

☞ A fine assortment of linen handkerchiefs, all hemmed, at Platt's.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

☞ "Cheviot" shirts to order at Platt's.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Hon. J. Hop Price, Judge.*]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.—Drunk and disorderly—Robert Taylor, Margaret O'Donnell, Thomas O'Connor, fined $5 each; Nancy Crawford, $5 fine and $100 bond for two months; Jas. Huster, $5 fine and $200 bond for ten days.

Assault and battery—Patrick Donahue, assault on James Scally, discharged.

Shooting—David Blair, shooting a gun in a public place, bond forfeited.

Abuse of family—Ellen Cronan, getting drunk and whipping her husband, $5 fine and bond of $300 for three months.

Stealing—Charles Burks, Dennis Jones and Harry Burks, stealing a wheelbarrow from Mrs. Pope; Charles fined $20 and imprisoned one day; Harry Burks and Dennis Jones discharged.

Cutting—Lewis Weathers, cutting W. Smith with intent to kill, continued till Monday.

Felony—All cases continued till Monday.

Louisville Chancery Court.

[*Hon. Jas. Harlan, Chancellor pro tem.*]

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.—G. W. Bunn et al. vs. E. Hutchings et al. This is a suit by residuary devisees against the sureties on an executor's bond. The petition alleging that the executor is dead, his estate utterly insolvent and finally settled; that all the debts of the decedent have been paid, but the executor never settled his accounts or accounted to the devisees for the large personal estate and moneys that came into his hands. The defendants demur, and insist that there is no cause of action against a surety upon an executor's bond in favor of a creditor or devisee until the amount of the claim has been ascertained by a suit at law against the principal.

After a careful examination of the authorities, it is clear that the suit is maintainable.

The sureties in the bond of an executor or administrator, not being directly or primarily liable to the creditors of the decedent, can not ordinarily be sued until the creditor has, by suit, established his demand against the executor or administrator. [1 J. J. Mar. 178; Suggett vs. Johnson's ex'ors. M. S. opin. January, 1852; 4 Met. 244; 1 B. S. 502, note 1]. The liability, however, of the sureties in such a bond to the devisees or distributees of the estate, or of the sureties in a guardian's bond to the ward being direct, it seems that they may sue jointly with [illegible] [Newman on pleading [illegible] 1 B. Mon. 190].

It is peculiarly appropriate for sureties to be parties to the suit, for the heirs or personal representatives of an insolvent principal would make but a feeble defense to the suit at law in which a judgment would be conclusive as to the amount. It is to their interest to watch with vigilance the inquisition which is to fix the amount which they must pay.

Demurrer overruled, and one week allowed defendants in which to answer.

Campbell's heirs vs. Rowan's heirs; upon an affidavit of one of the defendants, that he did not believe the attorneys who brought this action had authority from the persons styled plaintiffs, a rule was allowed requiring the authority to be exhibited. A careful examination of the leading Kentucky cases, especially McAlexander vs. Wright, 3 Mon., 191, shows that the affidavit was not a sufficient basis for the rule. An attorney's authority can not be capriciously demanded by the adversary party; he must show probable cause before the requisition shall be made. The adversary party can demand the authority of the attorney only where he shows his rights are jeopardised without it, or that he was disturbed by being brought into litigation without the consent of the party (3 Mon., 195, G. 8, J. J. Mar., 495.)

But waiving this, the authority shown by the response is enough, and the rule must be discharged.

J. B. Kennedy vs. B. H. Cozine et al. The notice to take McAlester's deposition in Memphis on the 10th was served on the 7th. Allowing the time ordinarily required by travel, in addition to the two days allowed for preparation (Code, sec. 632), the margin would be too small and uncertain. Exception for insufficient notice sustained.

Brannin, Summers & Co. vs. John D. Ross et al, Decree in conformity with opinion and mandate of the Court of Appeals, and for sale of the land to satisfy balance due, on six, nine and twelve months' credit.

Nancy J. Little vs. Wm. J. Little; decree divorcing plaintiff and restoring to her the absolute control and possession of her farm. Case referred to commissioner to take proof on attorney's fee.

Ogburn vs. Kentucky Insurance Company; response of the receiver is sufficient, and this case is remanded for further preparation.

Isham Henderson vs. Ed. F. Tobin et al.; decree for sale of property on 6, 12 and 18 months, credit, and proceeds to go, first, to satisfy plaintiff's judgment for $257 71, interest from date and costs, and balance to be paid to Ed. F. Tobin, only heir of James Tobin, deceased.

E. W. Rutledge et al. vs. Jesse Harding et al.; —— appointed to take care of the interest of the infant Gorbett, and decree of sale on 6 and 12 months credit.

Friedersdorff and Dietz vs. steamer Nat Williams; decree sustaining attachment, and judgment for $195 30, with interest from September 14th, 1871, and cost.

B. H. Rudd vs. H. M. Watterson et al.; decree for Hunt, on cross petition, for $2,883 00, and interest from June 19th, 1869, foreclosure and sale on 6 and 12 months, credit.

John H. Ward vs. Joseph Mendal et al.; decree adjudging the watch to belong to plaintiff, Ward.

A. C Bryan vs. Kentucky Insurance Company; plaintiff's petition dismissed.

Chas. Brannon vs. Wm. Brannon; decree of sale, but proceeds to be retained by court for reinvestment.

Gazlay, Yeaman & Reinecke vs. Phil. Dorn; decree that plaintiffs are entitled to a lien for $166 75.

J. H. Montgomery et al. vs. W. A. Nally et al.; decree enforcing lien of W. A. Nally's lot for $376 26, and interest from May 4, 1871, and costs; sale on four months' credit; case remanded as to the Collins branch.

Henry Mead vs. Hall's Safe and Lock Company; decree for plaintiff.

W. H. Walker & Co. vs. Amanda Warford et al.; attachment sustained, and judgment for $100, interest from May 1st, 1870, and costs. Rule on bondman to pay the money into court.

W. W. Magruder's administrator vs. E. W. Mason; rehearing granted plaintiff, and case set for hearing the 5th of January, 1872.

Terry, Wheat & Cheaney vs. V. Wetzell; decree for plaintiffs, and judgment for $636 31, with interest from December 17th, 1869; foreclosure and sale on six months' credit.

Ordered that all rules and attachments returnable the 15th of December be respited, and continued until the 22d inst.

Decisions of Court of Appeals.

[*Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal, by Daniel James, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort.*]

CAUSES DECIDED.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15, 1871.—Ullman & Co. vs. Cloyd, Marion; affirmed.

Cooper vs. Lisle, assignee, &c., Marion; reversed.

Breckinridge, &c., vs. Denny et al., Garrard; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Doty vs. Bruce, &c., Lewis; motion to amend mandate.

Collins, &c., vs. Phillips, &c., Marion; motion to dismiss submitted.

Doyle vs. Beard, Christian;

Sachs vs. Cashon, &c., Graves; petition for rehearing filed.

Burks, &c., vs. Low, Jefferson, rule absolute, and damages awarded.

Gill's adm'r vs. Kentucky and Colorado Gold and Silver Mining Company, Jefferson; leave given appellee to withdraw book filed in this cause.

Parks vs. Maben, &c., Todd;

Page vs. Neale, &c., Allen; opinions modified.

Wathen, &c., vs. Philips, Marion;

Shelby County Court vs. Cumberland and Ohio Railroad Company, Shelby;

Grotenkemper & Co. vs. Hill & Smith, Kenton; petitions for rehearing overruled.

Hunter vs. Veal & Darnaby, Fayette; rehearing granted.

Campbell & Irvine vs. Mitchell, Marion;

Mattingly vs. Commonwealth, Breckinridge;

White vs. same, Hart;

McCauly vs. Hoods, Marion;

Tully vs. Cane Run and King's Creek Turnpike Company, Mercer;

Huff vs. Henson, Mercer;

Stone, &c., vs. Jones' adm'r, Mercer; submitted on briefs.

Crowdus vs. Tucker, Marion; continued until next term.

Francis and wife vs. Woods et al., Garrard; argued by W. O. Bradley, Esq., for appellants, and submitted.

Spalding's ex'rs vs. Spalding, Marion; argued by W. J. Lisle, Esq., for appellee, and laid over for further argument.

GOLD WATCH DEPOSITED IN A TRUNK IS REGARDED AS BAGGAGE.

American Contract Co.
vs. } From Christian.
Lucy M. Cross.

PRYOR, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Appellants, as common carriers, running cars on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, undertook, for the usual price, to carry the appellee and her baggage (one trunk) from Pembroke to Hopkinsville. When she left the train at Hopkinsville, her trunk, containing clothing and a watch worth $200, was not delivered to her, but seems, from the weight of the evidence, to have been left on the train and taken to Guthrie, where it was found a few days afterwards broken open and the watch gone, and an inferior watch with $75 substituted. The court below adjudged to her the value of the watch.

Held—If a gold watch deposited by a traveler in his trunk is to be regarded as baggage, appellants are liable. On this point there is some conflict, but the weight of authority holds common carriers liable in such cases. (Redfield on carriers, 70; Newberry's Admiralty, 494; 10 Ohio, 145.) Whatever forms the necessary appendages of the traveler may be regarded as baggage and placed in a trunk for conveyance. A watch may be placed in the trunk for convenience, and even safety, and it is not such negligence on the part of the owner as would release the carrier from liability.

Judgment affirmed.

BAIL IN EXAMINING COURT, WHERE OFFENSE COMMITTED IN ANOTHER COUNTY.

Commonwealth
vs. } From Montgomery.
Saiyer.

HARDIN, JUDGE.

Mayer was brought before the county judge of Montgomery for an examining trial, charged with murder in Lewis county. The trial being postponed, he was bailed, with appellee as his surety. Failing to appear, his bond was forfeited and transmitted to the Circuit Court. This proceeding on the bond against the surety was dismissed.

Held—Had the offense been bailable and committed in Montgomery county, the accused (since the act of March 8, 1867) might properly have been admitted to bail. But the offense being charged to have been committed in another county, and a felony, the magistrate was limited to the inquiry whether there were sufficient grounds for an examination in the county where the offense was committed. (Crim. Code sec. 43.) There was no authority for taking the bail, and appellee was no bond.

Judgment affirmed.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, Night.—Monongahela three feet and no indications of a break up. Weather—freezing hard.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Dec. 15.—River falling slowly; was full of ice this morning, but has thinned out greatly to-night. No boats except local packets. Clear and freezing.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15, Noon.—River falling slowly. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15, Night.—River 5 feet and about stationary on account of heavy ice formed yesterday. Last night navigation was suspended above. No departures of up-river packets. The America departs for Memphis to-morrow. Heavy fog in the forenoon.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 15, Night.—Weather clear and cold; mercury 30 at noon; ice made last night. The river has fallen six inches. Port list—Up: J. R. Rankin, 1 A. M.; Abeona, 8; Fayette, 9; Arkansas Belle, 4 P. M. Down: Mary Ament 2; H. S. Turner, 5; Gray Eagle, 6—all with good trips. Business active and holders anxious to ship in anticipation of a freeze-up.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15, Night.—River falling; 17 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and pleasant. Burksville departed for Cairo.

CAIRO, Dec. 15, Noon.—Arrived—Kate Kearney, from Belmont, at 9 A. M.; Great Republic, from New Orleans, at 9; Charles Bodman, from New Orleans, at 2 A. M.; Idlewild, from Evansville, at 4; Potomac, from New Orleans. Departed—Julia, for Vicksburg, at 2 A. M. Idlewild takes the place of the Illinois to-day as the railroad transfer packet to Columbus, the latter requiring a week for repairs. Clear and cold.

CAIRO, Dec. 15, Night.—Arrived—Dexter, Dog Tooth, 3 P. M. Departed—Pauline Carroll, New Orleans, 6 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear. Thermometer 36.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Weather clear and milder; wind from the south. Capt. Harry Brolaski made a proposition to the Merchants' Exchange to-day to break up the gorge from Widow Walker's landing to open water in the harbor for two thousand dollars. The proposition was accepted, and the steamer Illinois and perhaps the City of Pekin will begin operations to-morrow morning. The prospect for a channel through the gorge sufficiently wide for resumption of navigation within forty-eight hours is very flattering. River falling about six inches, daily, but there is four feet of water to Cairo.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 15, Night.—Weather clear and cold. River stationary. Port list—Arrived—Belle Lee, from New Orleans; St. Joe, from Cairo; Walt, from White river. Departed—Kate Tille; Belle, New Orleans; Church [illegible] Emma Elliott knocked a hole in her bottom near Helena to-day, and is repairing there.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 15.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—Nightingale, Cincinnati.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 15, Night.—Down—R. E. Lee, 6 P. M. Up—Jno. Kyle, 3 P. M.; Crescent City and barges, 3. Cool and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15, Night.—Arrived—Kate Kinney, Louisville. Departed—P. W. Strader, St. Louis; Utah, Arkansas.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—Cattle, receipts 30 car loads, making the supply 355 cars against 371 cars for the same time last week. The arrivals generally go forward in first hands; sales of 35 head of Illinois steers, 1,225 lbs, at $5 25, and 32 head of Missouri, 1,188 lbs, at $4 50. Sheep, receipts 400 head; the market closes dull and prices are drooping; there is no demand; sales of 218 head of Michigan sheep, 78 lbs, at $4 37½; 187 head of Indiana sheep, 89 lbs, at $5 12½. Hogs, receipts 7,000 head; the market is slow and prices are 10c lower; the demand is better for heavy weights; sales of 3,000 head at $4 30@4 50 for medium to choice.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Cattle, receipts to-day 500 head, with more expected to-night; total for this week 8,100 head; the market is slow and thin stock are lower, with lots of yesterday's Texans still unsold; a few of 5¾ cwt went at 8c; cattle of 6 cwt at 9c; some of 7¾ cwt at 11½c; fancy holiday cattle of 15 cwt net went at 13@14½c. Sheep, receipts 2,200 head to-day and 17,000 head for the week: this light run causes a strong feeling; 2 cars of thin 65 lbs Ohio at 5¼c; 2 cars of 78 lbs Michigan at 6c; a car of 117 lbs Canada at 7¼c; a car of 130 lbs State at 8c. Hogs, receipts 4,100 head to-day and 32,900 head for the week; prices are unchanged; live are rather stronger, 3 cars selling at 5¼c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Cattle, the offerings to-day were the largest and best ever seen here. Cattle sold steadily, but at the prices current last week; prices range from $4 50 to $6 50. Sheep and lambs, the supply is large and the demand is not active; fine wool sheep $4 50@5 62½; choice $6@7 25; lambs $6 75@7 25. Hogs are in good demand; sales of State at $4 75@5 and Western $5@5 25.

Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Comparative cotton statement—Total receipts from September 1, 1870, 1,345,047 bales; same time this year 1,127,081 bales; total exports from September 1, 1870, 724,119 bales; same time this year 578,352 bales; stock at all United States ports last year 473,686 bales; this year 400,499 bales; at all interior towns last year 104,584 bales; this year 73,731 bales; at Liverpool last year 349,000 bales; this year 408,000 bales; American cotton afloat for Great Britain last year 151,000 bales; this year 174,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Cotton, the market is easier; good ordinary 18¾@18⅞c; low middling 19¼@19⅜c; middling 19¾@19⅞c; sales of 5,500 bales; receipts 9,225 bales; exports to San Sebastian 624 bales; stock 134,253 bales; week's sales 39,000 bales; receipts, net 42,721 and gross 49,339 bales; exports to Liverpool 31,285 bales, to the continent 31,084 and coastwise 5,172 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 19@19¼c; net receipts 144 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,489 bales, to the continent 700 and coastwise 1,912 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 28,202 bales; net receipts for week 12,120 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,802 bales, to continent 1,090 and coastwise 5,346 bales; sales for week 2,700 bales.

OBITUARY.

HOWE—Died, in Harrodsburg, Ky., December 6th, ALMEDIA HOWE, wife of Col. M. S. Howe.

The writer of this has known Mrs. Howe in the relations she has sustained to society as a woman, and to her family as wife and mother. We do not use the conventional phrase lady in her social relations, because that is common place and fails to raise her to the dignity of the womanhood that marked her position in life. As wife, she was all that her husband could desire. He now bears the weight of woe that her loss alone could have so borne him down with. An old soldier, familiar with care, and well worn in so many troubles, this grief we hope may make him remember "that whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth every son he receiveth," and feel that this light affliction is but for a day and will work out for him a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. As a mother, the daughters who bear her image and her virtues are living witnesses to testify to the faithful performance of her duty. As a woman, she was all that was good, loving to her husband, affectionate to her children, and with her true christian spirit affable to all her friends and acquaintances. Her death is a loss to her family irreparable, and one that can not be filled in our social circle.

The funeral services were conducted with the impressive ceremonies of the Catholic church, by the Rev. Father Brady, and in the solemn presence of the dead all sects and divisions of church were forgotten, and two Protestant ministers, who were brother Masons of Col. Howe, and with the other brothers of the "mystic tie," bowed their heads and prayed and submitted themselves to the God that rules the universe.

A good woman has gone to her rest eternal, and we mourn her loss.

S. X.

☞ New Orleans papers and New York Herald copy and send bill to this office.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

No. 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Chamber Furniture, Parlor Furniture, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpet, Tableware, Feather-beds, Spring and Cotton-top Mattresses, Cane-seat Chairs, Cook and Coal Stoves, Reclining Lounges, etc., and, in fact, the house is full of Goods, consisting of everything pertaining to housekeeping.

AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

One fine top-buggy and several sets good harness.

BY C. J. MATHEWS & CO.,

No. 225 Market st., between Sixth and Seventh.

Executor's Sale of one Sue Howe Sewing-Machine, also a good lot of Furniture, and large lot of assorted Queensware,

AT AUCTION,

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.

C. J. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Second Sale of Fine Chromos

AT AUCTION.

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, 81 Main street, together with many new subjects just received. Terms cash.

C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

LOST.

LOST—GIRL—A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the little colored girl Mary Gray, who strayed from her adopted parents some six days ago, notice of which was made at the time. Any person knowing of her whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing or calling on Mr. SHACKELFORD, at the Broadway Bridge.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A SABLE MUFF—On Thursday afternoon, on Fourth street, between Main and Broadway. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at KENNEDY & [illegible], 162 West Main street, below Fourth.

LOST—DOG—A white and liver-colored setter dog. The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at [illegible], near Main.

LOST—CORPORATION STOCK—This is to notify all persons [illegible] [illegible]

LOST—SPECTACLES—On the evening of the 15th, between Seventh and Main, or on the Market-house, a pair of gold spectacles. [illegible] leaving them at 235 West Main st. J. M. B. de15 d2*

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—STEER—As a stray, by Godfrey Smith, living near the Fair Grounds, in Jefferson county, one red steer, about 3½ years old, with underbit in both ears—no other marks—and which I have appraised at $20. Witness my hand this 14th day of December, 1871. G. F. RAYMOND, J. P. J. C. de15 d3*

TAKEN UP—SORREL HORSE—As an estray, December 6, 1871, one Chestnut Sorrel Horse, about 15 hands high, shod all round, white on left fore, to ankle; a white spot on forehead; valued at $125. Taken up by Jacob Clotter, on Preston and Cordine streets, Louisville, Ky. Attest: PHILIP TOMPPERT, J. P. J. C. JACOB CLOTTER, Jr., LOUIS LAUX, Appraisers. de15 d2*

TAKEN UP—COW—On Friday, Dec. 1, a brindle cow, with white forehead, about 5 or 7 years old, and dry. The owner may have her by applying to HENRY DEIHL, on Taylorsville pike, five miles from town, and paying expenses. de15 d2*

FOUND.

FOUND—INSTRUMENTS AND MONEY—A small case of instruments, together with a small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling upon me and paying for this advertisement. E. S. TULEY, Assistant Postmaster.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera-House.

B. MACAULEY........................Manager.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16th, 1871, engagement of the popular Comedian,

JOS. K. EMMET,

Who will appear in his famous specialty of FRITZ VONDERBLINKENSTOFFEN, in Chas. Gayler's drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Fritz, with Songs, Dances, and Specialties, J. K. Emmet. Saturday, Fritz-Emmet Matinee. In rehearsal Emmet's new specialty of CARL, THE FIDDLER.

Masquerade Suits for Hire.

THE largest and richest assortment in the city for ladies and gentlemen at MME. LEISSON'S, No. 263 West Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. N. B. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. de12 TuTh&Sa3m*

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION.

TRADERS' BANK AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 16, 1871.

ON TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will offer, at public sale, at the warehouse, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets, 13 boxes of Licorice-paste, gross weight 5,873 lbs.

de16 dts WM. JOHNSTON, Sup't.

Market-House at Auction.

ON Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell the Market-house situated on Seventh street between Breckinridge and York, containing eight stalls. Lot 32x200 feet. de14 dts RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

OF

Carefully-selected Imported Stock

WE will sell, at public auction, without reserve, at Kearney's Stables, Baltimore, in about 10 days after the arrival of the vessel, the following

CATTLE, &C.,

Consigned to Messrs. J. O. Foard & Co., Baltimore, by Mr. F. H. Fowler, of Watford, England, and shipped on board the ship Annapolis, which sailed from Liverpool Oct. 27, viz:

17 Jersey Cows and Heifers;
1 Jersey Bull;
8 Guernsey Cows and Heifers;
8 Shetland Ponies;
4 Mountain-bred Ponies;
10 Shropshire Down Ewes;
3 Shropshire Down Rams;
16 Dogs, embracing Skye and Scotch Terriers, Collies, and Retrievers.

Terms cash.

F. M. SULLIVAN & SON, Auctioneers.

P. S.—Catalogues will be ready immediately after the arrival of the vessel, and will be furnished on application.

N. B.—Day of sale will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

A Large and Important Sale of Splendid Suburban Land and Personal Property.

350 Acres of the Best and Most Valuable Land in Jefferson Co., 2 1-2 Miles from the City Limits; also Household Furniture, Horses, Mules, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & Farming Implements.

AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF MRS. ANN PHILLIPS I will, on MONDAY, December 18th, 1871, sell, at auction, on the premises, her magnificent estate, consisting of 350 acres of the best and most beautiful land in Jefferson county, 2½ miles south of the city, on the Preston-street road. The land will be sold in parcels of 30 to 50 acres, one of which will include the beautiful residence and grounds.

On the same day I will sell the farming implements and crop, consisting of horses, mules, sheep, hogs, cattle, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, and a large quantity and variety of household furniture.

Sale of personalty will commence at 9½ A. M.

Terms of sale—Personalty—$20 and under, cash; over $20, four months' credit, with security. The land will be sold for ⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENT.

BY JOHN CAHILL & CO.

Trustee's Sale of an Old Established Drug Store at Auction, at the Northeast Corner of Central Avenue and Eighth Street.

ON Monday, December 18th, at 9 o'clock, we will sell the entire stock of drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, fancy and toilet articles, show cases, store fixtures, prescription case, soda fountains, with porcelain-lined fountains, fire-proof safes, platform and counter scales, desks, stoves, &c.

This is an old-established store, in a good location, with a first-class reputation, and has been one of the most successful in the city. The room is large, and admirably fitted for the business. The prescription files are extensive, extending over a period of twenty-four years.

This is an opportunity for any one desiring to engage in business seldom to be met with. The store can be leased for a term of years.

We will offer the whole establishment in one lot. If not sold, will then proceed to sell in detail and continue until all is sold.

Terms of Sale—If sold entire, one-half cash; balance in two equal payments at 6 and 12 months.

An inventory of stock can be seen and stock examined until day of sale. de15 d3

Circular to Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28, 1871.

To the Stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company:

BY the provisions of a contract between this company of the first part, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, C. P. Huntington and others, of the second part, the said second parties agree to purchase any and all the capital stock of this company that may be offered and lodged with the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer to said parties, on or before the 27th day of December next, at the price of sixty cents on the dollar, in the notes or bills of said parties at ninety days from the 27th day of December, or at the price of sixty-five cents on the dollar in the notes or bills of said parties at six, nine and twelve months from the said 27th day of December. The bills, which in either case bear interest from the said 27th day of December, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be payable to and collected by this company in trust for such stockholders, and when collected will be paid over to the order of the stockholder selling, on the presentation of the receipts, which will be given for said stock by the Secretary and Treasurer of this company, when said stock shall have been lodged as above stated, duly indorsed and witnessed for transfer.

R. H. COURTNEY, Sec'y and Treas. no30 dtf dhp

FURS! FURS! FURS!
No. 120 4th St.

LEWIS & LUCAS,
Hatters and Furriers, No. 120 Fourth st.
nc18 eod&Sutjal5

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to Shippers.

New Orleans and Mobile Railroad.

THE Morgan Line of Mobile Steamers having been withdrawn, hereafter freights for Mobile via New Orleans will go by the N. O. & M. R. R. For rates, &c., apply to de16 Sa&Wtn B. C. LEVI, Ag't.

FOR CINCINNATI AND THE EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING LINE, 9 A. M.

GEN. BUELL................Capt. David Whitten
BEN. FRANKLIN.............Capt. Hildreth

EVENING LINE, 4 P. M.

GEN. LYTLE................Capt. Whitten
UNITED STATES.............Capt. Dufour

[Sunday one boat—3 P. M.]

Boats make close connection at Cincinnati with fast through trains for the East.

Meals and State-rooms Free.

Fare Same as Other Lines.

Tickets for sale at all hotel offices, on boat and at company's office, S. W. corner Fourth and Main.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAMES FERRIER, G. P. A. de7

☞ Regular Louisville and Kentucky River Packet.

DOVE No. 2..............SAML SANDERS, Master
GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk.

Will leave Louisville every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., for Frankfort, and Saturday, at 3 P. M., for Woodford, Oregon and Shaker Ferry. For freight or passage apply on board, or to D. HARPER & CO., Agents, [illegible] Main street. no22 dtm

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. Steamer SHANNON...........SHAFFEY, Master.

Will leave on This Day, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet. For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

TARASCON.................MATHER, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 16th inst., at 4 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Eastport, Tuscumbia and Florence.

CAMELIA..................MILT AIKEN, Master.

Will leave as above Saturday, the 16th, at 4 P. M., positively, from city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Tennessee River.

CAMELIA..................MILT AIKEN, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 16th, at 4 P. M., from city wharf.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,
Bar Stores,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.
no26 dtf

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—SHIP-CARPENTERS—At Madison, [illegible] for [illegible] YEOMAN, DAVIDSON, [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTNER—With $[illegible] in a light traveling business paying [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible] Market street, third floor.

WANTED TO RENT—A three-story house, containing nine or ten rooms, with all the modern improvements; centrally located. Address [illegible] office.

WANTED—A NURSE—To attend children; middle-aged woman preferred. Inquire at [illegible] West Walnut street.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With $[illegible] in a paying grocery store in a good locality [illegible] [illegible] C. [illegible], this office.

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL—To do house-work in a family of two persons. Apply at [illegible] Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. de15 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—As carriage-driver or to do work of any kind. Good reference given. Address A. G., this office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN—A good, reliable, and energetic salesman, one already acquainted with the wholesale clothing and woolen jobbing trade, and who can command a fair trade in Kentucky, will hear of a good, permanent situation, with good salary attached, by addressing, with reference, HESS, BLUM & CO., de14 d12eSu Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—SASH—A quantity of old sash, from 6 to 10 feet long, at 234 West [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—To engage in a light and profitable business, paying from $10 to $20 per day. No humbug. Apply from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. at No. 10 Market street, third floor, or send twenty cents for sample to GEO. M. [illegible]STEAD & CO.

WANTED—SITUATION—A book-keeper, experienced and competent, with unexceptionable references, desires to engage with a good wholesale house able to pay a fair salary. Y. M. [illegible], Post-office. de12 TuTh&Sa

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE MEN—A few experienced canvassers, who wish to canvass during winter in a mild climate, can obtain situations on salary or commission by applying to HARMON & MOORE, General Agents Florence, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Citizens and others wishing to engage respectable WORKING females, who prefer to earn an honest living rather than be recipients of charity, call at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Girls directed to situations FREE.

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money, on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 95 Fifth street, near Market. no24 dtm

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE—With water and gas. Address J. H. T., at this office, specifying terms, number of rooms, and location.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Fastest selling goods out. Any one can make money fast. Call on or address MOORE & CO., 311 Third street. de13 d3

$375 A MONTH—Horse and outfit furnished. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$425 A MONTH and expenses to good Canvassers. Articles new and as staple as flour. Sample free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago. de16 d3

$12 TO $24 A DAY.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a new patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—BUILDING—Cheap, a one-story portable frame building, 60x30 feet, with metal roof, well lighted, and suitable for a factory. Apply at 234 West Main st.

FOR SALE—MULES—20 mules, 14 to 16 hands high, sound and well broke, for sale by the Louisville City Railway Co., corner Twelfth and Rowan streets. de7 d10

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A small two-story house on Fifth street, between Magazine and Broadway. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. de9 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth streets; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, on Walnut, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S Law office, Twelfth and Chestnut sts. mh5 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. je18 dtf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—On the west side of Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 12 rooms; lot 60x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE AND RESIDENCE—A large three-story brick store-house and dwelling, No. [illegible] west side Fourth street, between Main street and river. Apply to JOHN WILSON, 119 Fourth side Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or C. U. SHREVE, Esq., at same office. no15 d

FOR RENT—A front part of a second story, suitable for an office; best location in the city; No. 250, north side of Main, one door east of Seventh street. Inquire at L. and C. BONNER & CO.'S, 171 Main st. fe13 d3

FOR RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE—The most desirable and centrally located boarding-house in the city. Rooms all occupied at present, and doing a paying business. Gas and water on every floor. S. S. MEDDIS. de13 dtf

FOR RENT—A STORE—With dwelling above, on south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, by HENRY L. POPE, northwest corner Chestnut and Seventh sts.

FOR RENT—FARM—Containing 184 acres, opposite the Greenland Race-course, on Third-street road, suitable for gardening or dairy purposes. Apply at 11 Broadway, south side, third door west of Fourth, to A. HARRIS. de12 d

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—Of six rooms, on Fifth and Kentucky streets, in good order. Apply to F. [illegible], Fourth avenue street, between Third and Fourth; rent $[illegible] per month. de12 df

FOR RENT—A BRICK RESIDENCE—On Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing [illegible] rooms, gas, water, and all modern improvements. Apply to C. BAMBERGER, 274 Main street.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new four-story store-house, with [illegible] [illegible]

FOR RENT—FARM—For a term of [illegible] years, the home-place of the late G[illegible], situated about one mile from Elizabethtown, [illegible] J. B. H., containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] of which are in cultivation, splendid orchard, grapery, garden, &c. The house contains 12 rooms; the yard ornamented with fine shrubbery, &c., contains about 3 acres, and the whole place is well watered with springs and a fine well. Apply to BUCHANAN & ROGERS, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—Two very desirable offices in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, one of them on the second and the other on the third floor. J. M. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—On Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, two-story brick, containing eight rooms, gas, water, bath rooms, and all modern improvements. Apply to [illegible] at the Mayor's office, corner of Center and Green sts. no30 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling-house, No. 37 north side Jacob, between Brook and Floyd streets, containing 9 rooms, gas and water, with stable and carriage-house, all in good condition. Possession given November 25, 1871. Apply to HAHN & WOLF, No. 279 Main street, Louisville.

FOR RENT—STABLE AND RESIDENCE—A large fine stable, with yard, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock; also a comfortable residence on Chestnut, near Jackson street. Apply to FERGUSON SMITH, Market, between Jackson and Hancock. no17 dtf

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING—25 by about 100 feet, situated on a lot 154 feet front on Garden street, between Chestnut and Madison streets, running back 174 feet to the connecting railroad. The above property is very suitable for manufacturing purposes. F. W. [illegible], Ky. no14 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—An elegant house, with large lot, on Magazine, near Seventh, with twelve rooms and out-building, stables, &c., in thorough order; rent low to a good tenant. JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 158½ Jefferson, near Fifth. no12 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A good two-story and basement brick house of ten rooms, with large stable, ice-house, and two acres of ground, on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Maple streets, all in good order. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 306 West Market street.

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x120, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Large lot. Now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Sec. Sec. Saurman Estate, or HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 85 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—At a bargain, a farm of 150 acres, in Hardin county, Ky., near the mouth of Salt river; a good two-story brick house of 6 rooms, barn and stable, orchard, &c. $4,000, on easy terms. Must be sold before the 1st of January. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 306 West Market street.

FOR SALE—The largest WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS in Texas, situated in Galveston—owner being in ill health. Present stock $180,000. To any one wishing to purchase a real good business, easy terms—one-half cash, balance on time. Address R. F. GEORGE, Galveston, Texas, or SPEACUE & CLOSE, 8 Platt st., New York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—PORK-HOUSE AND TOBACCO FACTORY—In Uniontown, Ky., on the bank of the Ohio river, and well located in one of the best and most prosperous counties in the State. The pork-house is brick, two-story, 80 by 150 feet, has 3 iron tanks and all the necessary apparatus to kill and cut 400 to 800 hogs a day. There are 8,000 or 9,000 hogs in the county this season, as good as in the State. The tobacco factory is 75 by 180 feet, frame, with stone basements, two stories above, in complete order—capacity to handle 1,000,000 pounds tobacco—a good frame dwelling of 6 rooms attached. The above property can be purchased at a low price. If not sold, will be rented. For particulars apply to W. B. WOODRUFF, or myself, Henderson, Ky. JOHN FUNK. no3 dtJaJeSSm

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 375 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fully cleared and in cultivation, and is as productive of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., as any land in Jefferson county. The rest is thinned out sufficiently of its timber for the growth of grass and is now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which, raised that near to Louisville, is one of the most reliable and profitable crops that can be cultivated. Also 650 acres of land in Bullitt county, Ky., on Salt river, about one mile from its mouth. This land is known as the best table lands of Bullitt, having on it some of the finest timber, such as cherry, black walnut, poplar, &c., to be found anywhere. Fruit in this region never fails and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For full particulars, and terms of sale, apply to R. T. DURRETT, Law Offices of Bramlette, Durrett & Briggs, 105 Fifth street. no25 d&wtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—From my stable, corner Preston street and Shipp avenue, a large bay-roan horse, in good order—is about 16 hands high; hind legs white below ankle joint, and has saddle-mark. Any information of him will be rewarded by H. MAISLAHN & CO., at the above place. de16 d3

STRAYED—MULE—From the corner of Ninth and Madison streets, on Sunday night, a bay horse mule, 13 or 14 hands high, in good order, and mark on back from harness. Any person returning same to E. T. SMITH, Ninth and Madison, will be rewarded.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ROOM—A nicely-furnished room, fuel, lights and excellent table, near O'Bannon Depot, forty minutes' ride on L., C. and L. railroad, for $6 per week per couple. Inquire at HENDERSON'S Dairy, on Fifth street, near Kentucky street. de14 d2

BOARDING—Several large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, at No. 1 southeast corner of Fifth and Green streets. de9 d6m*